THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 86. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Red-Shirted Hero.

Garibaldi in France.

A Sketch of His Career.

The Bourbons in France.

Comte de Chambord and the Throne

Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

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GARIBALDI.

The Red-shirted Hero in the Field Again—His Arrival in France—A Sketch of His Past Career.

Giuseppe Garibaldi has at last arrived in France, to fight the battles of the so-called republic against the German invaders. In this new venture of his, he may accomplish much or little—time alone can tell. But now that he once more emerges from the obscurity of Caprera, his adventurous career is invested with a passing interest.

He was born in Nice July 4, 1806. He was brought up to his father's profession of mariner. When a boy he rescued a poor woman from drowning at the risk of his own life, and performed similar actions on several subsequent occasions. He was first destined for the priesthood, and for many years he was under the instructions of a Roman Catholic tutor named Giovanni. The over-severity of this training probably disgusted him with the profession, for we find that he refused in the strongest terms to enter it, and to avoid doing so even attempted to run away. The study of the law was then proposed, but with no better success, and ultimately he was allowed to follow his own choice of the sea.

His second voyage was to Rome, where the condition of that city led him to adopt the revolutionary views which caused him to be exiled from Italy in February, 1834. He then went to Marseilles and made voyages to various ports for a living. At one time he was left sick at Constantinople, and there became a teacher in order to gain means to return. On his return to Marseilles he embarked for Tunis and from thence for Rio Janeiro, where he entered into a business partnership with Rosetti, but only to find that neither were suited for mercantile life. On the solicitation of Zambeccari he espoused the cause of the republic of Uruguay, then fighting for independence, and in its behalf took part in several naval engagements. In one he received a gunshot wound in the neck that proved nearly fatal. While in a precarious condition he landed on neutral soil and found himself a prisoner. On attempting to escape he was recaptured and was tortured in order to obtain the names of those who had favored his flight. He afterwards managed to reach Montevideo, and from thence returned to Uruguay, where, with a land expedition, he greatly distinguished himself. He took the side of this country until the close of the war, when he married Anita, a South American woman of great energy and devotion. By her he had two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti by name, both of whom have figured conspicuously in his revolutionary enterprises. He taught mathematics for a time in Montevideo after his marriage, but when Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, declared war against the Uruguayan Republic, he again embraced its cause, and at the head of an Italian legion of 800 men fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio.

When Pius IX was elevated to the Papacy, in 1847, Garibaldi left South America with a portion of the Italian legion. Charles Albert, the King of Sardinia, declined his services, whereupon he tendered them to the provisional government of Rome. He was received with great enthusiasm, and was in the thick of the figh during the French campaign against the revolutionary government, which resulted in the capture of Rome on June 30, 1849. Garibaldi fled from the city, pursued by French and Austrians, and for some time contrived to keep together a small force. In August, he endeavored to make his way into Venice, then blockaded, but his fleet of fishing-boats, in which were about 290 of his adherents, was dispersed, many of them being captured. Garibaldi managed to reach the shore with his wife and a few companions. His wife, worn out with fatigue and refusing to leave his side, died two days afterwards, leaving him oppressed with grief. He made his way across Italy to the Mediterranean coast, but was captured in Sardinia, and sent to Genoa in a short time.

In the summer of 1850 he arrived in New York, declined a public reception, and settled down on Staten Island as a manufacturer of soap and candles. He afterwards made several voyages in the Pacific, and in 1854 accepted an invitation to return to Nice, but subsequently settled on the island of Caprera, where he engaged in farming with much success.

At the outbreak of the war of 1859, he organized a body of volunteers called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men, and with these he engaged, in company with the Sardinian generals, at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, etc., and gained decisive victories over the Austrians. Having raised a small army for the liberation of Southern Italy from the domination of the Bourbon King of Naples, he landed at Marsala, in Sicily, in May, 1860. He speedily took Palermo and Messini, and crossing to the mainland in August, occupied the city of Naples about the eighth of September. His army, reinforced by many Liberals of Southern Italy, defeated the troops of King Francis in October, 1860, and expelled him from the country, which was soon after annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Garibaldi afterwards retired to his home in the island of Caprera.

In April, 1862, he was appointed General-in-Chief of the Italian National Guard. In the summer of 1862 he engaged in an enterprise which was disapproved by the Italian Government, and came into collision with the royal troops at Aspromonte, where he was wounded in the foot and taken prisoner.

He visited England in 1864, and was received with great enthusiasm. He fought against the Austrians in the short war of 1866, at the head of a corps of volunteers; but the hostilities were ended by a truce before he came to any decisive action.

The war of 1866 resulted in the union of all Italy except the remnant of the Papal States under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi and his adherents were not content, and soon after his retirement to Caprera he commenced his intrigues for an assault on Rome. The movement was at first fixed for June, 1867 and volunteers had begun to assemble in large numbers, but the precautionary measures taken by the Italian Government induced him to postpone it. During July and August Garibaldi travelled extensively through the northern portion of Italy, inflaming the people by speeches and making occasional demonstrations in favor of the contemplated expedition. On September 4 he left Bologna for Geneva, where he attended the Peace Congress. The journey thither was a mere feint, for while he was at Genoa his son Menotti was preparing in Naples for an immediate invasion of the Papal provinces. Garibaldi left Geneva to place himself at the head of the expedition. Before he reached the Papal frontier he was arrested by order of the Italian Government, and after a brief imprisonment sent under guard to his island home at Caprera. He soon escaped, however, and this time made his way into the Papal country and placed himself at the head of the volunteers which had been collected by his son. On the 3d of November he encountered the Papal Zouaves, supported by a small French force, at Mentana, a few miles from Rome, where the invasion was brought to an inglorious termination after a short but decisive contest. This ill-advised attempt on the part of the Garibaldian party to seize Rome seriously complicated the Italian Government, but its defeat once more permitted the consolidation of Italy to proceed.

Since the affair at Mentana he has been comparatively quiet, but has been repeatedly engaged in intrigues for the seizure of Rome, and has been under the surveillance of the Italian Government a great part of the time. The recent movement of the Italians upon Rome was so sudden and summary that he was prevented from participating in it, or, what would doubtless have been much more to his liking, of heading a republican expedition against the city as soon as its evacuation by the French gave a show of ultimate success. The Italian Government blockaded him in Caprera, ostensibly to prevent him from going to France to engage in the service of the republic, in behalf of which he issued, on September 7, a short manifesto to his compatriots. After the entry of Rome was completed, however, he was suffered to escape from Caprera, and arrived at Marseilles on October 7. Here he was enthusiastically received. He immediately pushed forward to Tours, where another enthusiastic welcome awaited him, and where his arrival on the 8th was announced in last night's cable telegrams. To a small battalion of sharp-shooters whom he reviewed soon after his arrival, he made a speech, in which he said:—"We shall meet again on the battle-field, to rid France of the invader." It is possible; and it is also possible, although scarcely probable, that the great revolutionary hero of two hemispheres may become the man around whom France will at last rally in her dire strait.

ROME.

Letter of Victor Emanuel to Pius IX.

The Italian journals publish the following letter, addressed by King Victor Emanuel to the Pope, and sent to his Holiness by Count Ponza di San Martino:—

MOST HOLY FATHER:—With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a king, with the sentiment of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done formerly, to the heart of your Holiness.

A storm full of perils threatens Europe. Favored by the war which desolates the centre of the Continent, the party of the cosmopolitan revolution increases in courage and audacity, and is preparing to strike, especially in Italy and in the provinces governed by your Holiness, the last blows at the monarchy and the Papacy.

I know, most Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would not fall below the greatness of events, but for me, a Catholic King and an Italian King, and as such guardian and surety by the dispensation of Divine Providence and by the will of the nation and of the destinies of all Italians, I feel the duty of taking, in face of Europe and of Catholicity, the responsibility of maintaining order in the peninsula, and the security of the Holy See.

Now, most Holy Father, the state of mind of the populations governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops coming from different places with different intentions, are a source of agitation and of perils evident to all. Chance or the effervescence of passions may lead to violence and to an effusion of blood, which it is my duty and yours, most Holy Father, to avoid and prevent.

I see the indefeasible necessity for the security of Italy and the Holy See that my troops already guarding the frontiers should advance and occupy the positions which shall be indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of order.

Your Holiness will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will restrict themselves absolutely to an action conservative and tutelary of the rights, easily reconcilable, of the Roman populations with the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and of his spiritual authority, and with the independence of the Holy See.

If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and the goodness of your soul give me the right to hope, is inspired with a wish equal to mine of avoiding all conflict and escaping the danger of violence, you will be able to take, with the Count Ponza di San Martino, who presents you this letter, and who is furnished with the necessary instructions by my Government, those measures which shall best conduce to the desired end.

Will your Holiness permit me to hope still that the present moment, as solemn for Italy as for the Church and for the Papacy, will give occasion to the exercise of that spirit of benevolence which has never been extinguished in your heart towards this land, which is also your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with an indefatigable perseverance to translate into acts, in order that while satisfying the national aspirations the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the banks of the Tiber a glorious seat independent of all human sovereignty?

Your Holiness, in delivering Rome from the foreign troops, in freeing it from the continual peril of being the battle-field of subversive parties, will have accomplished a marvellous work, given peace to the Church, and shown to Europe, shocked by the horrors of war, how great battles can be won and immortal victories achieved by an act of justice and by a single word of affection.

I beg your Holiness to bestow upon me your Apostolic benediction, and I renew to your Holiness the expression of my profound respect. Your Holiness' most humble, most obedient, and most devoted son. VICTOR EMANUEL.

FLORENCE, Sept. 6, 1870.

THE BOURBONS.

The Comte de Chambord Claims the Throne.

The *Phare de Loire* publishes the following letter, which, it asserts, has been written and distributed by the Count de Chambord:—

Monseigneur is greatly affected by the situation of France. He follows with anxious solicitude the disastrous events which have brought the enemy before Paris, and now his bosom swells with the thought that it is perhaps to him, with Providence for his help, that should be confided the honor of saving our unhappy country.

The French Monarchy, of which Monseigneur is the heir, and which is resumed in his person, has done great things in days past, and more than once has saved France.

Monseigneur is convinced that this noble task is now his, and that to-day, as ever, right will triumph over might. He is, therefore, about to devote himself to this great work with all the prudence and energy which the circumstances require, and he calls upon his friends to accord him their devo ed assistance.

The cause of monarchy is now what it has always been—the cause of France herself. Many have given it to events, to interest, and influence, and other considerations. But now we have light. Revolution, whatever its form, has never given peace, security, or liberty to the country. From the beginning she has always oscillated between anarchy and despotism, and to-day, for the third time, her sacred soil is invaded and defiled by the foreigner. * * * * Monseigneur says, therefore, to all, "Do not be disquieted, but hope. On the proper occasion I will present myself. On the day when France will have need of me, for whatever purpose, I shall be there. For forty years I have shown that I have not cared for power, but I have always cherished in my heart the love of France, and my devotion will always keep on a level with my duty.'

The oath is abolished, and consequently he can say that to his friends which he could not say before. Monseigneur earnestly calls upon them to avail themselves of the electoral functions, to become members of the communal and departmental councils, mayors, adjuncts, etc., in order to be present everywhere where they may advance the moral and material interests of the country.

In a few days a constituent assembly is to be elected. Will it be able to meet and do its work in the midst of the dangers and, perhaps, disasters of the country? * * * It is necessary, then, for the safety of our country that all parties set aside their indecision and susceptibility and come to us, because we represent right, truth, and justice. It is necessary that all those Frenchmen who have bowed the head to circumstances, and to the ephemeral powers which have owed their existence to circumstances, should at last recognize the hereditary monarchy is now the only haven in which they can find peace, honor, and security.

The empire has delivered us over to the foreigner; the republic is impotent in the presence of so great a disaster, and besides, she alarms by her doctrines and exaggerations.

There remains, then, hereditary traditional monarchy, which, in unison with the whole country, will hunt the invaders from our soil or obtain from them an honorable peace, which peace will be sincere and lasting, inasmuch as it will preserve intact both the honor and territory of France. * * * *

Monsignear presents these reflections to the consideration of all his friends, and earnestly requests them to conform to these instructions in all those provinces where they have the right to count on success.

Confidence, devotion, and firmness! God will do the rest!

16th Sept., 1870.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Wanton Assault upon a School Teacher with Stones—Fatal Result.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following:—The usually quiet town of Canton, in Norfolk county, was thrown into a state of excitement last Wednesday, in consequence of an attack on a female school teacher, Etta K. Barstow by name, by four school boys, with stones, which resulted in her death. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

It appears that the school in the Pleasant street district, No. 5, has been a hard school to manage, and that the previous teacher, a robust and stout woman, carried on the school with a measure of success, but gave it up on account of the small remuneration, or for some other good reason. Miss Barstow, ambitious to teach school, and who, by-the-way, was out of health, and was hardly fitted physically for the place, undertook to teach the school. Evevything passed off very well until last Wednesday, when at noon, and at the recess. Miss Barstow "rung in" the scholars, but some of them refused to return to the school-room. She then turned the key in the door, shutting the delinquents out, who immediately commenced to throw stones through the window.

When the dinner hour arrived Miss Barstow started for her boarding-house, kept by Mrs. Bates; and while on her way there four boys, named respectively John Coffee, eleven years of age; James Cogswell, thirteen; Daniel Keliher, nine, and Jeremiah Keliher, eleven, brothers, commenced to stone their teacher. One of the missiles, the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck, just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger, when the rascals twitted her of being drunk. The poor girl finally managed to get to the house, and entering it she threw herself on a lounge, remarking to Mrs. Bates, "Those awful boys have been stoning me."

Finally Miss Barstow started for the train to go to Boston, and it was with a great effort that she reached the cars, having required the assistance of a lady friend to place her in a seat, and who kept the girl awake during the passage. Upon the arrival of the train in Boston, friends also saw her safely placed in a carriage, and the girl arrived at the place of her destination, but only to die, which occurred on the following day.

A *post mortem* examination is being made in the case, and it is probable that the Grand Jury of Norfolk county will find a bill against the boys for manslaughter.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Supply Behind—Why It is So.

The New Orleans *Times* says:—"The receipts of cotton at this port lag behind those of last year at least 10,000 bales. This, with every prospect of a larger crop than that of last season, is due to various very apparent causes. First, we have the remarkably favorable picking season, which has kept all the disposable labor in the fields. There never was before so early and prolific an opening of the bolls. The fields never appeared so white at these dates. The labor is not equal to the demand for pickers, and the freedmen have not yet recovered from the influences which keep so many in their quarters, while the ripened crop is exposed to loss and destruction from storm and rain. This, now, is the great peril which may reduce greatly the estimates of the general yield. The weather has been unusually dry and hot for a long spell. A sudden storm and severe rain would blow down and destroy a vast amount of this valuable product. There is no time, therefore, for pressing and baling. Everybody to the field! It is a pity that this call is not promptly responded to by all who can pick. Too many able-bodied freedwomon, who have been brought up to this labor, prefer lounging and playing lady about their cabins to turning out in the dew and sun to earn good wages and better health than they can ever have from their idle and slattern habits in quarters. This is the great discount upon our cotton productions. The capacity of production is only limited by the amount of labor. The withdrawal of the stout able-bodied women from the fields is a loss of one-third, at least, of the realizable crop."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Highly Important from Metz

Bazaine Once More Defeated.

The Condition of Paris.

Balloon Service Active.

Austria Friendly to France.

The Bombardment of Pfalzburg.

The Removal from Tours

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Balloon Service.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Balloons are constantly leaving Paris. They are always closely watched for miles by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons, containing a great quantity of official correspondence, were recently captured.

Progress of the Investment.

The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome Park, near Meudon, and on the Bimborian hill, near Sevres. When completed the Prussian artillery will command Auteuil, Passy, Grenelle, and other points of west and southwest of Paris.

The Tours Government

is beginning to prepare the public, through the medium of the press, for a cession of French territory to Germany.

La Liberte consents to a slight rectification of the frontier near Wissemburg.

The Bombardment of Pfalzburg.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Pfalzburg, and the bombardment will soon be opened. Heroic sorties are incessant at Metz.

The Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance.

The Prussian Commissariat

has been removed to avoid capture.

The Foreign Ambassadors

at Tours are negotiating for quarters in Bordeaux, in view of the contemplated removal of the Government thither.

M. Thiers in Austria.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—M. Thiers had an interview with the Austrian Emperor on Sunday at noon, which is said to have been satisfactory.

Great Prussian Success at Metz.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, have received the following private despatch.]

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Telegrams from Berlin announce a great Prussian success before Metz yesterday, and there is great excitement and enthusiasm at the capital in consequence.

It is claimed the French were badly repulsed and driven within the walls of the city again with terrible loss of life.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 10—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾@92¾. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Railways quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾. Sperm Oil, £83.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8⅝@8⅝d.; Orleans, 9d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 8s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 10d. Flour, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 10—1·20 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝, for account 93¼. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Tallow, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—1·30 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 6th inst., since last report, 5000 bales. Lard declining.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Neutrality Laws.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Some of the newspapers have asserted that the President's recent proclamation was issued on account of the conduct of the steamer La Touche Treville towards German vessels, but it is known in Washington that Admiral Lefoie, commanding the chief division of the Antilles and North America, has never sought, as alleged, to establish a species of blockade in American waters. The vessels of his division, it is officially known, harbored in New York only because of damage by a storm to which they had been exposed. This is the sole reason for their detention on this coast.

The Admiral gave strict orders to the captain of the La Touche Treville to do nothing but convey the French Transportation company's packets to a convenient distance to sea and return immediately to New York without making a visit to any suspected vessel, or doing anything whatever to excite public suspicion of an intention to violate our neutrality laws.

FROM THE WEST.

Singular and Fatal Accidents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At Baxter, Kansas, on the 6th instant, while Max Saluta, a clothing merchant, with his clerk, Max Horn, was unpacking goods, a double-barrelled gun, which was hanging overhead, fell to the floor. Both barrels were discharged, and both men were shot and instantly killed.

At Peoria, Ill., on Saturday, A. L. Wilcox, a travelling agent for the Christian Union, from the house of J. B. Ford & Co., New York, accidentally shot himself through the head with a revolver. He died instantly.

Killed on the Railway.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At Branch, Michigan, Saturday afternoon, L. W. Eldridge and daughter, while crossing the railroad track in a lumber wagon, were struck by a passing train. Mr. Eldridge was instantly killed, and his daughter was seriously injured. Both horses were killed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Frost in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10.—The first frost of the season appeared here yesterday morning.

CHARTERED CRUELTY.

Horrible Treatment of a Convict in the Connecticut State Prison—Confined in an Iron Cage to Die or Go Crazy.

From the Hartford Courant.

Alvin P. Hyde and David S. Calhoun, counsel for the murderer Wilson during the recent trial, visited the State Prison recently to ascertain what disposition had been made of the prisoner. They had supposed that he was not to be placed in the iron cage or cell which was recently constructed by Pitkin Brothers of this city. A reporter had an interview with Mr. Hyde, after his return from the prison, and obtained from him substantially the following statement:—

MR. HYDE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Calhoun and myself undertook the defense of Wilson because the court assigned us to that duty. It was not of our seeking, as you know. We went down to see him to-day to ascertain exactly in what situation he was placed. We insisted that we were his counsel and had a right to see him, and finally were taken to where he is confined. He is in that iron cage which is six or eight feet long and about four feet wide. It is in that part of the prison where the dungeons are—where no one ever passes, except a keeper goes there to feed a prisoner. There are two grated doors—fine grates—which shut out much of the light that comes into the hall. It is about like twilight in the cell at midday; a man with good eyes and large print before him might be able to read. In the cell there is no furniture except a sheet-iron bedstead. The cell is raised up from the floor so that a basket can be passed under it and removed without opening the doors, there being a hole in the bottom of the cell. In the inner door is a small door which locks, and through this rations are passed to the prisoner. The whole arrangement is such that the inner door need never be opened, and it looks if that was the design—to keep Wilson there in that cage as if it were permanently closed. The filth and stench of the place are unendurable. A man must have a strong stomach to remain there ten minutes without suffering from the effects of the foul smell. It is abominable and a disgrace. One would think the man was put there to die. So disgusting is the place that Wilson had not tasted a morsel of food or even had a drop of water pass his lips since he was taken there! No man can endure such treatment, and Wilson must surely do one of two things, die or go crazy. It is impossible for him to live there. Look at it. He is virtually in solitary confinement. Excepting that the cell is not darkened, he is in a dungeon. No one will see him, as none pass that way. He has nothing to occupy his time. No books, not even a Bible, are furnished for his use. It looks as if he was put there to die! But this isn't all. He has had his shoes taken away. Both of his feet are cut off at the instep. When he has his shoes on their stiff soles make artificial walls for his feet so that he can walk, but without shoes he is always helpless. They supposed, probably, that if he was allowed to wear his shoes he would immediately walk out of that boiler-iron cage! There he stood where we all saw him, in his stocking-feet, his feet being sore, and was even unable to stand without holding on to the bars of his cell. The Deputy Warden said it was none of his doings treating the man so, and we inquired who had done it, and he said the directors gave the orders. When we passed out we found Mr. Lee, one of the directors, in the office, and spoke to him about it. He said he had given no order, but that the order was given by the other director, Beaumont! We didn't see him, but I made up my mind decidedly that this thing should be corrected. I have no interest in this matter further than seeing a prisoner properly treated. I don't wish it to be understood that I am making any warfare on the prison, but I am willing to take the responsibility of saying that the treatment of Wilson is inhuman—contrary to what the law intends—and all I ask is that this evil shall be corrected. If it is not corrected there will be a full investigation. I am satisfied there is bad management there. I know that many things which Wilson said are true, and it is a pity that the facts could not have been shown. The papers have generally defended the prison management, but I have letters in my possession which will prove that there ought at least to be an investigation.

OBITUARY.

Captain John Jourdan, Superintendent of the New York Metropolitan Police.

A private despatch from New York announces that Captain John Jourdan, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of New York city, died there this morning.

Captain Jourdan was born in New York on January 6, 1831. After receiving a good common school education, he entered the mailing department of the New York *Herald* office at the age of eleven. Subsequently he held a similar position on the New York *Sun*, and at the age of seventeen transferred himself to the folding-room of the New York *Tribune*, of which he became foreman in due time. In 1855 he was appointed a patrolman of the Municipal Police, and served until the Metropolitan Police was organized He followed the fortunes of Mayor Wood, refusing to join the new force. On October 11, 1858, he was appointed a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police, and on April 24, 1860, was made a Sergeant, and on January 31, 1863, was promoted Captain, succeeding Joseph Dowling, who had been appointed a Police Justice. All of this time he had served in the Sixth precinct. On the 11th of April last Captain Jourdan was appointed Superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John A. Kennedy.

His promotion to the superintendency was in accordance with the arrangement by which the Police Commission was to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, with a Democrat as Superintendent. Of his management of the police force since his appointment the *Tribune* of this morning says:—

When Superintendent Jourdan was appointed in April last he introduced a number of changes into the force, and in seeing them carried into effect overtaxed his strength. For several weeks after his appointment he worked from sixteen to eighteen hours daily, often remaining out until 3 or 4 o'clock A. M., calling at station-houses at unexpected times, and ascertaining how police duty was performed in the various precincts. The Irish faction fight on July 12 was a source of great anxiety to him, as he believed that it should have been prevented by the police up town before it had become so terrible an affray.

Following this came the Nathon murder, and the extra exertions put forth by the Superintendent completed the wreck of his system. He was finally compelled to succumb, and was for several days confined to his bed by illness. By advice of his physicians he went to Saratoga, in order to try the benefit of rest and recreation, and after an absence of two weeks, came back, feeling somewhat better. Since then he has had short intervals of better health, and has occasionally visited Police Headquarters. On Thursday last he was again confined to his bed, and since then he has been steadily declining.

Superintendent Jourdan bore the reputation of being one of the best detective officers in the country, he having worked up some of the most difficult robbery cases that ever taxed the ingenuity of an officer. Prominent among these are the Bowdoinham (N. H.) Bank robbery, where he secured the thieves and recovered over $200,000, nearly all the amount stolen; the Lord bond robbery, where, although the thieves were arrested, the proof was not sufficient to hold them, and a large number of cases of minor importance.

In the present state of political affairs in New York, it will be difficult to supply Superintendent Jourdan's place with one who was as honest, zealous, and industrious as he was.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Oct. 10, 1870.

In the local money market the supply available for call loans is in excess of the demand, though the latter is fully up to the average amount. This feature indicates the conservative policy of the banks in their discounting operations pending the expected call upon them from the Comptroller for a statement of their accounts. Large amounts of money, however, are available in the outside market, capitalists being anxious to secure employment for their funds on good business paper whilst the market continues firm. We quote on call at 5½ to 6% per cent. and on time at 7 to 10 per cent. The lower figure is taken only with collaterals.

Gold is active and stronger, ranging from 113⅛@113¾. Government bonds are active and steady, with sales at about Saturday's figures.

Stocks sold freely, and the market was generally strong. Sales of city 6s at 102 for the new bonds. Ante-war issues were taken at 103½. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 88¾.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 50 3-10@50 31 b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad brought 60⅛ s. o.@61¼, regular; Camden and Amboy at 115½@115⅝; Lehigh Valley at 58¾; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44⅛@44⅜ b. o. 38¼ was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 26⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were quiet. 16½ was offered for Schuylkill preferred, and 33 for Lehigh, but no sales were made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10400 City 6s, N..is.102		4 sh Sch Nv.....	6
$1000 City 6s, prior to '62....103⅝		300 sh Read R..b60.50-31	
		100 do.....b60.50-31	
$2000 Elmira 7s.... 92		600 do.....is.50 3-16	
$5000 Am Gold...c.113¾		200 do...b30.50 3-16	
$3000 Phila & E 7s.. 88⅜		200 do....b30. 50⅜	
$1000 Leh 6s gold l... 88⅜		300 do ..is.c.50 3-16	
100 sh Penna R 60wn. 60⅜		20 sh O C & A R... 44⅛	
1 do.....c. 61⅜		200 do.....is. 44⅛	
19 sh Leh V R..is. 58⅜		500 do...is.b60. 44⅛	
33 do....c&p. 58⅜		100 do.....b60. 44⅛	
3 sh Cam & Am R.115⅛		100 do..... 44⅛	
6 do.....115⅜			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114⅛; do. 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 113⅛@113¾. Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 880@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	113⅛	11·50 A. M.....	113⅛
10·35 "	113⅛	11·55 "	113⅛
10·44 "	113⅛	12 03 P. M.....	113⅛
11·43 "	113⅛	12·23 "	113⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—The Flour market remains quiet at former quotations. There is very little demand for shipment and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. 800@900 barrels changed hands at $4·50@5 for superfine; $5@5·50 for extras; $6@6·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·50@7 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $7·25@8·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 50. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at $1·35@1·40; 2500 bushels Indiana amber at $1·43@1·47. Rye may be quoted at 87@90c. Corn is in limited request, and prices favor buyers; sales of 4500 bushels yellow at 94c. to 96c. and Western mixed at 88@90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 50@52c., and Delaware at 48@50c.

Barley is lower, and 4000 bushels Western sold at $1·08.

Whisky is dull at 90c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—The market for all descriptions of beef cattle is excessively dull and depressed, and under the influence of liberal offerings prices have declined. Sales of choice at 8¼@8¾c.; fair to good, 6¾@7¾c.; and common at 4@6c. ₱ lb. gross. Receipts, 3118 head. The following sales have been reported:—

Head.
79 Owen Smith, Western, 7@8¼.
80 Daniel Smyth & Bros., do. 7@8¼.
55 Dennis Smyth, Western Pa., 6@8.
100 A. Christy, West Virginia, 6@8¼.
85 James Christy, do., 6@8¼.
120 Dengler & McCleese, do., 4@6.
86 P. McFillen, do., 6¼@8¼.
65 P. Hathaway, Chester county, 6½@8¼.
79 James S. Kirk, do., 7@8¼.
5 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@7¼.
120 James McFillen, do., 7@8¼.
80 R. S. McFillen, do., 7@8¼.
119 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@8¼.
550 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8¼.
132 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@8¼.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6½@8.
70 H. Chain, do., 6@7¼.
30 Joseph Chain, do., 6¼@7¼.
72 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7¼.
85 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7½@8¼.
125 Hope & Co., do., 7@8¼.
40 H. Frank, do., 7@8¼.
40 James Clemsen, do. 6@8¼.
33 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6½@8¼.
100 John McArdle, Western, 6¼@8¼.
85 R. Maynes, do., 5½@8.
51 E. & L. Chandler, do., 6@8¼.
42 Charles Welker, do., 6½@7.
88 Elcorn & Co., do., 6@7.
65 Blum & Co., do., 6¼@8.
60 H. Chain, Jr., do., 5½@7.
100 James Aull, do., 4@7.

Cows are more in demand, and prices have advanced. Sales of 150 head at $50@85, the latter for cow and calf.

The market for sheep has been dull and heavy, and prices have favored buyers. Sales of 10,000 head at the different yards at 4@5½ per lb. gross.

Hogs are not attracting much attention, but prices are steady. Sales of 3259 head at the Union and Avenue yards at $11@12 per 100 lbs. net, the latter for pure corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Mystic River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, Norwich, do.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whiteman, Plymouth, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr May Munroe, Hall, from Rockland, with granite.
Schr Polar Star, Murphy, from Washington, with old iron.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Wellfleet.
Schr J. & D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, do.
Schr D. S. Siner, Siner, do.
Schr George Nevenger, Smith, do.
Schr Margaret C. Lyons, Little, from Salem.
Schr Maggie Mulvey, Rowley, from Providence.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrithew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship A. W. Singleton, Messenger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 24th ult.
Ship Marie Adelaide, Katelhold, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.
Steamers Idaho, Price, and Abyssinia, Hains, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 8th inst., and both proceeded.
Steamer Varuna, Spencer, from Galveston via Key West, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Fanita, Freeman, and Fairbanks, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Clyde, from New York, at Charleston yesterday.
Bark Eliza McNeill, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Malaga 19th ult.
Bark Venus, Purdy, from Shields for Philadelphia, passed Pentland Frith 24th ult.
Schrs M. M. Freeman, Eldridge, from Boston, and Minnehaha, Kendall, from Deep River for Philadelphia; and J. S. Weldon, Crowell, and M. B. Anderson, Anderson, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schrs Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson; Pioneer, Lothrop; and Thomas N. Stone, Purvere, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Schr George Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CAN FRANCE ACCEPT THE LOSS OF HER PROVINCES?

From the N. Y. Times.

In a recent report of the interview between Von Bismarck and M. Favre, it is stated that the latter urged, in reply to the Prussian demands for Alsace and Lorraine, that "French honor could not endure the diminution of any of the French territory." The Provisional Government were willing to pay an indemnity for the war expenses, to dismantle the fortresses, and possibly to give up a portion of the French fleet; but the honor of the nation could not bear the loss of their ancient provinces. On this rock, probably, the efforts for peace were wrecked, and rather than yield this point of honor France is given over to devastation and ruin. One account of this celebrated interview reports that Von Bismarck replied that the honor of the French nation was no more sensitive than that of any other nation, and they had often submitted to losses of territory rather than carry on a disastrous war. Whether the Prussian Premier made the retort or not, it contains a substantial historical truth which ought to be considered now by the French leaders.

No doubt the Prussian statesman looked back some sixty years, and recalled the time when the great Emperor of the French had his foot upon the Prussian kingdom, and no magnanimity on the one side or scrupulous sense of honor on the other prevented the best provinces of Prussia becoming French. Or possibly he remembered the negotiations fifty-five years ago which determined the present political form of Europe. He may have recalled that "French honor" was sensitive then to the loss of territory, and yet that the Emperor had to give up half Europe which he had annexed. He must have read how unyielding for many months the French were in their view that the limits of France were the Rhine on the east, and how the diplomat of that day, Caulaincourt, threatened, as Jules Favre does now, to fight to the last man rather than yield the true French boundary. And yet French honor submitted to the inevitable, and accepted an interior line rather than the famous river, and bore with the loss of innumerable provinces.

Danish honor, too, was sensitive, but it had to endure the loss of Norway, and see its annexation to Sweden. Saxon honor was tender, but Saxony was compelled to lose half its territory. The little republic of Genoa was proud and irritable, but it saw itself summarily united with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Lombardy was conferred, with as little ceremony, on Austria. Holland and Belgium were manipulated as the great powers chose, and Germany was reconstituted. Even British honor submitted to the loss of Java, and the Dutch to that of the Cape Colony and other colonies. In more recent years, Austria has been obliged to give up her wealthy Italian provinces, and France herself has, without the smallest consideration for Italian honor, forcibly annexed Nice and the adjacent country. Within three years, most of the smaller potentates of Germany have been compelled to swallow their scruples of honor, and permit their territories to be incorporated in Germany and Prussia. French honor, no doubt, dictated the upholding of Maximilian, and keeping possession of Mexico; but sentiment must give place to stern facts, and when the United States appeared on the field, the Emperor quietly retired.

It is very hard, undoubtedly, to be beaten in a great war; but then all nations have at some time experienced this disagreeable fortune, and have accepted the consequences. One natural result of defeat is the loss of territory. What could have been more painful to the proud Sclavonic race, which, for half a century had never known a defeat, than to accept the dismantling of their finest fortress and the loss of the Black Sea as a naval station? Yet even Russian honor bowed to what could not be avoided, and accepted the disgrace.

If a nation throw down the glove in a great war, she must accept the consequences; and one of them is disaster and a possible loss of provinces. The French nature is not differently constituted from that of other European peoples. What they have so often borne, the great nation must bear. These very provinces were obtained from Germany just as the Germans are seeking now to wring them from France. It is useless for English journals like the *Spectator* to appeal to the higher *morale* and magnanimity of the Prussians. Both nations are alike. They seek all they can get after a victory. It is true that Germany has frequently been cheated of her fair share in the plander of war, because her destinies were never in her own hands. Now she controls herself, through the shrewdest statesman of modern times, who is not at all likely to let any glamour of sentiment keep his hands from a liberal share of the just spoils of the campaign.

If the cases were reversed, and Napoleon were at this moment besieging Berlin, and King William were a prisoner in Versailles, how much consideration would probably be shown by the compeers of M. Favre for the "sensitive" German honor? Who would speak then of magnanimity requiring the French not to take the Rhine Provinces, and of the danger and sin of driving Germany to despair, because France wanted Rhenish Prussia beyond the river? All men would say that the King of Prussia did wisely to give up a few provinces, rather than expose his whole people to invasion, and leave the country stripped bare of every necessary of life. Even in the interest of revenge and honor, they would say it is better to accept the trifling loss and disgrace, and regain strength for another and more fortunate campaign. What are needed now in France are statesmen bold enough to accept the inevitable.

NEUTRALITY TROUBLES IN 1870.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The English papers publish a correspondence between the Governments of England and North Germany on the subject of supplying arms and material of war to France. The British authorities took the same stand in this as in our war, and from the beginning of hostilities till now have made no attempt to prevent the sale of anything either belligerent would buy, with the sole exception of equipped ships of war—probably the only thing the Germans would care to purchase. The British authorities started with declaring in Parliament that Government had the power to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, but that to do so thoroughly would be to put a stumbling-block in the way of all commerce. Afterwards, when Germany proposed certain measures confining the prohibition [illegible] embarkments solely to [illegible]

trade of France, she found England unwilling to take even this step. England, in short, supports the theory that merchants are not to be impeded from putting anything they like in ships, and sending them to any port they choose, taking themselves all risk of capture, loss, or damage, if the port they select is subject to these vicissitudes of war.

Count von Bernstorff, the complainant on behalf of Germany, quotes the case of England in the Crimean war, when she complained that Russia drew supplies from Prussia, and through her from other countries beyond her borders. He thinks that if the complaints of England were right then, his own ought to hold good now, and draws a very good picture of the difference between a war of four powers against one, as then, and one of two equally numerous peoples against each other, as now. But Earl Granville has the better of him here, for Prussia did not stop either the sale of arms by her subjects or their transport across her territory, though she pretended to do the latter by issuing decrees prohibiting the transit of arms and other material. The manufacture and sale of such supplies by her own subjects were never interfered with, and were not only suffered to go on with great activity, but to the remonstrances of England the answer was returned that Prussia could not interfere with the course of trade.

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality carefully claimed the right of her subjects to deal with either belligerent in articles for use in war. President Grant took similar pains in his proclamation. These principles have long been recognized. England herself was a sufferer by them during the Crimean war, and had to acknowledge that she had no redress. When it was found that Prussia would do nothing to stop the supply of arms to Russia, the law officers of the crown were consulted, to know whether she would be justified in making representations founded on her rights as belligerents.

"The answer, says Earl Granville, was clear—that her Majesty's Government would be entitled to remonstrate only in the event of violation of Prussian law; and it will be found, on reference to the correspondence, that, though the large direct exportations from the States of the Zollverein certainly formed occasionally the subject of representations and discussions, the strong remonstrances to which your Excellency alludes were, with few exceptions, made on the subject of the continuous violation of the injunctions of the decrees forbidding the transit of arms. * * *

"It must be remembered that obligations upon neutrals have become more strict with the progress of civilization; but the present question is one which was not raised or discussed at the Congress of Paris of 1856; and the royal commission, composed of some of the most eminent jurisconsults in this country, who inquired into the neutrality laws in 1867, decided that to prohibit the export of munitions of war was impracticable and impolitic."

The English leaders after having had a brush on this subject with most nations which have been at war within the last quarter of a century, know perfectly well the part they are to play in correspondence of this kind, and it is amusing to see how quickly they reach the "You let me alone now!" stage of the quarrel. Earl Granville says: —

"Her Majesty's government fear that no means could be devised for securing, at this moment, a calm discussion of the subject. They by no means desire to claim exceptional rights for this country. They would be prepared to enter into consultation with other nations as to the possibility of adopting in common a stricter rule, although their expectations of a practical result in the sense indicated by the North German government are not sanguine. We took the course which appeared to be according to the dictates of practice and precedent, at a time when it was impossible to know how the future of the war would turn."

The German champion brings up one point which certainly has force. It is, that nations having inherent and ineradicable differences of opportunities and resources, it is mockery to talk of making fixed laws that shall treat unequal cases alike. He considers as scarcely serious the idea that the Germans are at liberty to bring each case before their own prize courts: for this is only "to taunt Germany with not being mistress of the seas." In the present condition of international law, each nation at war is burdened with the necessity of seeing that her rival receives no arms from abroad. But in what war is this an equal charge? Germany crushes France to-day in fair struggle, and France has no hope left but to hold on until she can drill armies which are to fight with foreign weapons. Is that a fair fight where the biggest bystanders rush in and help the beaten pugilist? It is not to be wondered at that the conquerer complains of unfair play, and the reply that he ought to have a better navy is entirely outside of the question.

And yet what other answer is there to make the all-powerful Teuton? We are sending arms to France by every steamer, not concealing them nor weakly excusing the act. Our Government points to the recognized rules of law, and if Germany is dissatisfied let her call a congress for the definite settlement of the requirements of international law. Such a settlement is certainly much needed.

A NEUTRAL OPINION ON THE ALABAMA CASE.

From the N. Y. Nation.

If the Alabama case were referred to arbitration, it would have to be to some German Government, or to Switzerland, or to Italy. England would hardly agree to leave it to Russia, and there is no power outside these in which either of the parties to the controversy would have any confidence at all, either as regards intelligence or independence. Now, when a question of this kind is submitted to the arbitration of a Government, what the Government does is simply to refer it to one or more of its ablest jurists, and adopt their finding as its own. If this case were left to any German Government, there are two men in Germany to whom it would almost certainly be referred, Drs. Von Holtzendorff and Bluntschli. They are both amongst the weightiest living authorities on questions of international law, and both enjoy a world-wide reputation. Both, too, have been importuned for an opinion on the Alabama case, and both have until now refrained, probably from a dislike to even the appearance of officiousness. Dr. Bluntschli has, however, at last broken silence, and publishes an elaborate opinion on all the points raised, taking Mr. Sumner's speech as his text, in the last number of the *Revue de Droit International*. Before giving his own summing up of his decision, we may be permitted to recall to the recollection of our readers that we have at various times in these columns, during the past year, taken the ground:—

1. That the recognition of the South as a belligerent was a discretionary act, and that, although the United States might go to war about it, as it might about anything or nothing, all talk of making it the matter of complaint before a tribunal was simply absurd. General Grant wisely abandoned it, by implication, in his first message about Cuba, in spite of the labor expended on it by Messrs. Seward and Sumner.

2. That England had committed a breach of neutrality duty in letting the Alabama escape, and for this was bound to atone to the United States, at least in damages; and that her concession of belligerent rights to the South only made this neutral duty all the greater.

3. That although she ought to make some sort of moral as well as material satisfaction, it was useless, and, because useless, mischievous, to expect and insist upon a formal apology; that a formal apology from a first-class power, for things done or left undone by the Government itself, would be something to which no people of the standing and pretensions of Great Britain would submit, except as the crowning humiliation of a disastrous war.

Now hear Dr. Bluntschli. He lays down the following propositions, which we translate literally:—

I. "The recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent power, and the declaration of neutrality on the part of Great Britain and France, did not constitute a violation of international law. In deciding to act thus, the European States only exercised a right, whatever the serious objections which might have been offered to the political opportuneness of its exercise. The United States, then, are not authorized, however calamitous for them the results of that recognition, to exact for it from Great Britain or France any satisfaction or reparation, as this could only be done by denying the right.

II. "Supposing the charges made against the English Government relative to the armament of the Alabama, and her unimpeded departure from an English port, to be well founded, we have before us a case of culpable non-performance (*inobservation fautive*) of the duties of a neutral and friendly state towards the Union, and the latter has a right to demand satisfaction and reparation from Great Britain.

III. "The owners of American ships and merchandise destroyed (by the Alabama) have no right of action in damages against the British Government, but the Government of the Union may watch over and protect their interests in settling the pending controversy with Great Britain.

IV. "The true solution of the difficulty consists in a combination of material reparation for the compensation of American property-owners with a moral guarantee, both for commercial and maritime relations, against the recurrence of similar injuries. The first of these objects would be attained by means of a fair pecuniary compensation, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for distribution amongst the persons injured; the second, by a new declaration of the duties devolving on neutral and friendly States, so as to hinder as far as possible the abuse of neutral territory for the organization of military expeditions."

In the argument by which Dr. Bluntschli prepares the way for these propositions, he lays it down that to the recognition of the South there was a political as well as a juridical side, and although it may have been an unfriendly act, as regarded the United States, this made it simply a "political error," but by no means necessarily an "injustice." For the first a government is responsible only to its people; for the second, to the foreign state which it injures. The recognition was justified, he holds, by the fact that the South had, when the proclamation was issued, all the required marks of belligerency, namely—(*a*) "in being *de facto* organized as a military force; (*b*) in observing in the conduct of hostilities the laws of war; and (*c*) in believing itself to be in good faith struggling, in the character and capacity of a state, in defense of its public right." Mr. Sumner's "pacific blockade" he disposes of, as President Woolsey did, by alleging that there is no such thing known to international law; there is such a thing as a blockade "without maritime war," but not "without war." The escape of the Alabama he treats as a violation of international as well as of municipal law, and he denounces her mode of carrying on the war as "barbarous;" but Mr. Sumner's doctrine of "consequential damages" he sets aside, on the ground so often alleged against it, that no such damages are in a case of this kind capable of being ascertained, and the connection of England with them is too "vague" and "uncertain" to be made the subject of judicial inquiry. England's offense is not an act, but an omission in violation of law. She did not equip and send out cruisers, but failed to hinder their equipment and departure, and therefore her fault has only an indirect, and by no means a direct, relation to the depredations committed by the cruisers.

As regards the mode of reparation, he treats the idea of cession of territory, which has been talked of, as one which, whatever its merits, no arbitrator could for a moment entertain. If any such cession is made, it must be made voluntarily by Great Britain, or under compulsion through war. To a formal apology, there is no *juridical* objection. A judge might properly order it to be made, but there is a fatal *political* objection to it. "A formal confession of culpability," he says, "however praiseworthy in the eyes of morality and justice, is unconquerably resented by the nation in fault as an act of unworthy weakness. This alone is a sufficient reason for our being unable to exact it from the Government of a great power." He therefore decides on "the payment of a sum of money," and a "renewed declaration of principles destined to assure in future respect for international law, and to guarantee the practice of justice throughout the civilized world."

Now, would it not be in the interest of all good causes for the Government at Washington, having given up the wearisome work of proving and enlarging upon, over and over again, the guilt of England, to settle down on this or on some view of its own rights or wrongs fortified by the opinion of neutral jurists, and then urge it persistently and firmly till the case is settled? What is gained by delay that can compensate for the gross injustice of letting the sufferers by the Alabama depredations die off without compensation?

THE NEW GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Franco-Prussian war, whatever be its merits and demerits, has accomplished one great work and made the work nearly perfect. It is only a few years since Austria was reckoned among the second or third rate Powers. In the German Diet she was only one of many Powers who had a right to vote: her voting powers were on the highest platform; but, although she was equal to Austria in voting right and privilege, her position was, after all, secondary. The Emperor of Austria was President of the Diet. The year 1866 revealed Prussia in a new character. In the name of Germany she, along with Austria, drew a sharp distinction between Germans and Danes, or, if the broader term is preferred, Scandinavians. Poor Austria was blind to the Schleswig-Holstein mystery, and before the year 1866 was ended Austria was expelled from Germany, the Diet was destroyed, and Prussia loomed up as a power of the first magnitude. Sadowa marked the commencement of a new era in the history of Europe.

North Germany, willingly or unwillingly, became from that great day a unity, both in a political and military sense. South Germany entered into the unit not politically, but militarily. Prussia, after Sadowa, became, in point of fact, mistress of Germany. Sadowa frightened France; and, since the treaty of Prague, which Napoleon believed he helped to shape, France has been trembling, willing to fight, yet fearful of the consequences. The Luxemburg question revealed French feeling, but it also revealed French timidity. Prussia was ready for war then, but France was not. It has been manifest to every thinking and reflecting man, since the Treaty of Prague was signed, that time only was necessary to bring France and Prussia into open collision. Since that date France has made demands upon Prussia; but every demand has been set aside. Napoleon first of all spoke of the Rhine provinces; but Bismarck would not listen. He next spoke about Luxemburg; but Bismarck, knowing his strength, was stubborn as before. Once again France had to yield. France, however, feeling and confessing her inability to meet Prussia in the field, begins to set her army in order. Marshal Niel did France good service, but the Marshal died, leaving the carrying out of his plans in other hands. The rest is known to every reader of the newspapers. The Spanish throne was begging an occupant. Prim, in his despair, after doing his best to please the French people and the French Emperor, fell upon a German prince who was not unwilling to accept the Spanish throne. This German prince happened to be a Hohenzollern—a distant relative of the royal family of Prussia. This was too much for France to bear. A German prince, and he a Hohenzollern, on the throne of Spain was making Prussia too strong, was a direct insult to France, and was not to be tolerated. We all know how Prussia yielded. We all know how the Hohenzollern was withdrawn. But we all know too, that, in spite of Prussian courtesy, France declared war. The results of the war are before our readers. Prussia has been gloriously triumphant. France has been most ignominiously defeated. The German armies are to-day besieging the French capital, and South Germany seeks admission into the Confederation of the North. The result of the whole is that Germany has become the largest and the most compact nationality on the face of the globe.

The new Confederation, which will immediately include no fewer than forty millions of souls, and which, when it gathers in, as it must, all the outside Germans on her borders, will number a population of some sixty millions, gives us a striking and suggestive illustration of the new era which has dawned upon the world. The old-fashioned system of small nationalities and many governments is dead, or, if not dead, is dying fast. Up until the time of our American war it was not believed that large territory and large population could be held by one government. Our war made an end of this doubting. It was felt all over the civilized world that, while we had made a gigantic leap, we were acting in perfect harmony with the spirit of historical progress. The moral of our war—large nations and few Governments—was caught up in Europe; and Germany, under Prussian lead, has made a bold and most successful stride in the right direction. In a few months, we cannot say years, Germany will be a unit which will imply a population of some sixty millions. The next great step will be the union of Scandinavia, taking in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The step that will follow, if it is not first, will be the unification of the Latin races in Europe. Great Britain is already talking of her dificulty and considering the propriety of a grand federal union which will embrace all her remote dependencies—an arrangement which, if it can be carried out, will secure to her her old position as mistress of the seas. The Germans, the Latins, the English-speaking peoples—these are to be the great powers of the future. It is not our business to-day to say which will win, but, remembering the fact that the whole of North America speaks the English tongue, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the time is approaching when there will be only one grand government and one common language, which is more likely to be English than any other. The world situation is so new that no one can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[6 13tmwf

COAL.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7 00, Stove, $7 00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 6 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 9 9tf

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. ARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Hatstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [9 15 1m South
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street (First floor).
Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.
REFERENCES:
Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 8810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small boys. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 1 smfu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President.
JAMES HOBY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17f No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Price & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each lot there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 6t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Nineteenth street, from the sewer in Columbia avenue to the south line of Montgomery avenue. On Forty-first street, from Haverford avenue to Mary street, thence on Mary street westward to Forty-second street, three feet in diameter. On Leaf street, from Orange to Locust street, two feet and six inches in diameter. Said sewers to be made of bricks, circular in form, and according to specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as as may be directed. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, administrator of the estate of Alexander Armstrong, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 18, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 5 wfm 8t SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 6 9m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon, shortly before 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large three-story brick building at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Noble streets, and before the flames were extinguished a heavy loss was sustained. The fire originated on the first floor, and extended to the roof by means of the stairway. All the floors are intact. The first story was occupied by L. B. Flanders & Co., machinists, and the upper stories by George W. Carr & Co., manufacturers of umbrella frames. The principal loss was sustained by water. Messrs. Flanders & Co. had a large stock of finished work on hand, all of which is more or less injured. Messrs. Carr & Co. suffer a heavy loss. They are fully insured, having $40,000 on stock, $10,000 on machinery, and $20,000 on building. The loss, however, will not fall anywhere near this amount.

—Martin Tunney, a boy residing in the rear of No. 116 Herold street, was shot in the left thigh yesterday afternoon by Thomas Chance, about the same age, while on a gunning expedition on Point House Road. Tunney alleges that Chance had quarrelled with him, and during the dispute stooped down and fired at him, the ball entering the thigh and causing a painful wound.

—About half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening inst., a coal oil lamp exploded in a cigar store at Eighteenth and Buttonwood streets, causing a slight fire. The proprietor was somewhat burned.

—An unknown man was run over yesterday morning on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and had both legs crushed. Taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

—During the past week 800,524 gallons of petroleum were sent from this to foreign ports. Seven ships, 15 barks, and 3 brigs are now loading.

—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the sheds and frame stable in John Sherry's coal yard, No. 509 South Broad street, were totally destroyed by fire.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113¾.

—An important circular has been issued by Secretary Boutwell relative to the refunding of the national debt.

—Colonel Bristow, of Louisville, Ky., is said to be the President's choice for the position of Solicitor-General.

—On Saturday a proclamation was issued by the President relative to the visits of belligerent vessels to our ports.

—The printing of revenue stamps by contract will throw out of employment about four hundred women and girls in the Treasury Department.

—The President has received a cable despatch stating that General Burnside had passed through the Prussian and French lines, and was in communication with Minister Washburne in Paris.

—A mysterious tragedy is reported from Haverhill, Mass. A widow and her son were found in their home with their throats cut, and it was at first supposed that they had been murdered, but inquiry leads to the belief that the woman committed suicide, having first murdered her son.

NEUTRALITY.

Belligerents in American Waters—Proclamation by President Grant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:—

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 22d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as there seemed to be necessity, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States; and,

Whereas, Subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:

Now, therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations or as posts of observation upon the ships-of-war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation, and its allies, no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, a privateer or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed, until a ter the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

If any ship-of-war or privateer or other belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessels shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in cases of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadsteads or waters for a longer period than twenty-fours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship-of-war, privateer or merchant ship, of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom; in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship-of-war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship-of-war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent. But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, without sail power, into the nearest European port of her own country, or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail and may also be propelled by steam-power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same, or any other port, harbor, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a European port of the Government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE STRUGGLE AT PARIS ABOUT TO COMMENCE —IT WILL HOLD OUT TO THE LAST—PROCLAMATION OF GAMBETTA—GARIBALDI IN PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—[Special to the New York Times.]—We are told by correspondence from the headquarters of the Prussian King that the guns for the siege of Paris are in place, and that in another week the assault will begin. It is believed that the assault will commence on October 16, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsig, and the Germans count on being in Paris by October 19, but they may not find the task so easy.

On the question of provisions holding out and respecting their sufficiency there are various opinions. In the meantime the French are beginning to make a show of successful resistance in the departments, opposing step by step the advance of the new Prussian corps now in the Vosges.

The near approach of the horrors of bombardment excites universal pity and sympathy here, and eloquent advocates of mediation, newspapers like the Standard, are trying to urge the government to action. The horrors disclosed after the siege of Strasburg, forcibly aid these appeals, but the Ministry manifests no intention of moving, and the people await the assault in dread and anxiety. In an eloquent article to-day, the Standard says the siege of Paris is not called for, and is going too far.

Our Paris correspondent writes, under date of October 3, that the documents found in the Imperial archives and published by the Provisional Government, show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to the war. Letters from the prefects of departments establish this fact, which is important, as furnishing an answer to Bismarck's argument for harsh conditions.

Bismarck has written a letter approving of the arrest of Jacobi.

The Czarina of Russia has sent a large amount of hospital supplies, with money, to Wurtemburg. The appearance of guerillas in several of the departments of the north of France evokes a Prussian threat of imposing a contribution of 1,000,000 francs among departments where they appear, and commands that the authorities take warning.

The number of wounded French prisoners in Germany is 3577 officers and 12,370 men.

The Belgian bishops will soon meet at Mechlin, with the clergy and laity, to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to consider his situation.

At Tours the Breton volunteers are ordered to march on October 11 from Abeisey.

Besancon has been placed in a complete state of defence.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—[Special to New York World.]—It is said that Burnside is negotiating for a postponement of the bombardment until the Constituent Assembly meets. The army of the Loire, 80,000 strong, is slowly advancing on Paris.

Dispatches from Rouen state that Gambetta is expected at that place, and that an honsrable reception awaits him.

A large amount of artillery is being concentrated at Toulouse. The fortifications of Lyons are advancing rapidly to completion.

A steam mitrailleuse, with a range of 4000 metres, is being manufactured at Lyons.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Cardinal Cullen violently condemns Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Mazzini and Ernest Renan, calling them sacrilegious revolutionists.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent before Metz, on October 7, telegraphs as follows: This afternoon, at one o'clock, Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian lines, in the direction of Thionville. The Prussians, the previous evening, had driven the French from the village of Ladomchamps, and had established advanced posts in Stemey, Grande and Petite Etapes and Mare. Bazaine, under cover of a thick fog, advanced his troops, and commenced an attack for the recovery of Ladomchamps. Having engaged the Prussian artillery, he made a dash for Grand and Petite Etapes, annihilating the advanced outposts, and throwing great masses of men on their supports. When these villages had been occupied, Bazaine sent forward a large body of troops, on the right, close to the Moselle, which advanced up the valley until checked by the Prussian cannon from both sides of the river, and were finally stopped by the advance of two landwehr brigades of the 10th army corps, which occuped a position opposite Grand and Petite Etapes, and who distinguished themselves greatly.

A fusileer battalion of the 58th landwehr regiment was nearly exterminated, and other battalions of the same regiment and the 58th landwehr also suffered greatly. Finally, at 4 30 P. M., the French were driven back from all their positions, by a general advance of the landwehr and the 10th army corps. There was much bayonet fighting in the villages. General Von Brandenstein, commanding the 5th landwehr division, was wounded by my side. The Prussian victory was complete. Their loss in killed and wounded was heavy, but it was heavier on the French side.

The French sent out all their field artillery and infantry, supported by the forts of St. Julian and Steloy. The whole Prussian 10th and 3d army corps and landwehr divisions were engaged. The General commanding was Von Voight, or the 10th army corps. The French made simultaneously a feigned attack on Vanay, Chievelles, Charly and L'Orine, to the north and east of Fort St. Julian, which was repulsed.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Noisseville, on October 8, at 8 A. M.: "The French, during the night, accumulated in large masses on the eastern slopes of St. Julian, towards Metz. The Prussian advance posts were drawn back and the reserves called on. The artillery crowns every eminence. The shells from St. Julian go crashing into Noisseville, and a furious cannonading is going on to the south by Colombey, Mercy la Haut and Petre. The French fort at St. Prevat is also firing.

The controversy between Prussia and England in regard to the violation of her neutrality laws by the export of arms to France is growing more and more serious. Bernstorff's delaying a reply to Granville's last communication created the belief that Prussia had abandoned the discussion. A strong dispatch sent to the foreign office to-day explains that the delay was due to hopes for peace, which now disappear, and reviews the whole question at great length, and with ability. It points out how the English government shifted ground first regarding proof of the alleged supplies to France; but when the proof was furnished, Granville declared the trafic legitimate, and that the custom authorities had no power to stop it, imputing to Prussia a desire for benevolent neutrality from England.

Bernstorff denies intimating such a desire, and reminds Granville that he expressed, on the one hand, satisfaction that English public opinion was on the side of Prussia, and on the other, regret that that opinion had no greater influence in that government.

He says: I have not asked England to transgress her neutrality in favor of Prussia, but to maintain that her neutrality, while intended to be impartial, becomes, in its practical effects, neutrality benevolent and partial toward France—permitting the French agents to buy up in this country, under the eyes, and with the cognizance of the British government, great quantities of arms and ammunition. The sworn testimony proves that 150,000 stand of arms have been exported to France since September 30, and that a number of manufactures, especially in London and Birmingham, are working day and night for the French agents. I possess authenticated copies of contracts between the French government and English houses, and the proofs that the export of arms and ammunition is thoroughly organized at several British ports.

The British government admits that it has the power to stop this export, but I insist that the practice is not to exercise the power, except in English interests. Two examples are given to prove the contrary. First, Wellington's letter to Canning, saying that England's usual practice was to prohibit such export, and that not prohibiting it is a breach of neutrality; and second, the orders issued in 1848 to the customs authorities to prevent the expertation of arms for use against Denmark. In direct contradiction to this is the order issued by the same authorities on September 8, not in a case of delay in the shipment of arms and ammunition.

Granville further alleges the difficulty of effectually suppressing such export, but such regulations already exist in France. Complaints that Prussia during the Crimean war allowed the transport of arms, were then made, and are now renewed, but at the time were shown to have been unfounded.

Refuting various other suggestions of Granville, Count Bernstoff concludes: "As for the hope expressed by your excellency that the German people will, in a cooler moment, judge less severely the attitude of the British government, I regret that after your excellency's note of the 15th ult. it has been added to our knowledge that an enemy is being daily equipped with British arms. I cannot, therefore, share such a hope, and can only trust that the known sympathy of the English people may produce a change for the better.

A special correspondent writing from Berlin on Oct. 6th, says: "An emissary from Bazaine asked Bismarck to permit him to retain Metz and remain neutral during hostilities, which was declined, but the same agent was permitted to proceed to Wilhelmshohe with a view to further negotiations. No fresh interview has occurred between him and Bismarck, but all kinds of negotiations are continually going on.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A correspondent at the Prussian headquarters says: "You may rest assured that the siege of Paris will not be delayed an hour longer than is necessary to make the attack.

A decisive headway has recently been made. The French forces gathering in unoccupied portions of France are not feared, however they progress. The new army on the way from Germany to Strasburg will crush out such organizations.

M. Gambetta issues a proclamation to the people of the departments. After reviewing the position of Paris, and showing the preparations made by the government for months to maintain themselves, he says: "The situation imposes on us great duties. First of all, it is for you to cease to be diverted by any pre-occupation which may not be the war—a combat *a l'outrance*. The second is, until peace comes to accept fraternally the authority of the Republic, proceeding from necessity and right, and power which would not exist a moment were it exercised for the profit of any ambition.

"There is now but one passion and but one thought, to rescue France from the abyss into which monarchy has plunged her. This makes the republic, which has been well founded and which affords a shelter to the conspirators and reactionists. So, thereiore, I have a command for you: Abandoning all other affairs, and without taking account of the difficulties and the obstacles which are to be overcome, to co-operate with all your unrestrained energies in remedying the evils of the situation.

"The time is short inwhich to supply to the active force all it has lost by delay. The men are not wanting. This delay it is which has wrought defeat. Now come resolution and decision, and it is in the execution of their projects that the Republic makes an appeal to the co-operation of all.

"This government takes upon itself the duty of utilizing all your courage and of employing all your capacity. It is a tradition to arm our young cadets; and while we do this, the heavens will not dare to favor our adversaries. The rains of autumn will come, and lingering around the capital the Prussians, far from their homes, alarmed, harrassed and pursued, will be decimated by our arms.

"By fact and by nature it is not possible that the genius of France will be clouded forever; that the great nation will allow itself to take a place underneath the domination of 500,000 men. Let us then rise up *en masse* and let us die rather than submit disgracefully to dismemberment. Through all our disasters, and under the stroke of ill-fortune, there remains for us the sentiment of the unity of France and the indissolubility of the Republic. Paris asserts most gloriously again that immortal motto which also calls again upon all France—"Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique! une et indivisible!"

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent at Boulogne-sur-Mer telegraphs as follows: There is no doubt that Bazaine is cordially co-operating with the government at Tours and Trochu at Paris. The army of Lyons is advancing by way of Nancy to relieve Bazaine. It was the right wing of this army which had the battle with the Baden troops on Thursday.

It is reported that Bismarck has telegraphed to the Italian government at Florence relative to the landing of Garibaldi in France and the formation of an Italian legion. The reply was telegraphed to Bismarck that the Italian government disavows all official responsibility for the action of her individual subjects.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Advices from Compeigne say that the town has been stripped by the Prussians. McMahon will be unable to bear removal for several weeks.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—Charles W. May, of Paris, formerly of New York, and William W. Reynolds, of New York, furnish the following accounnt of a trip in a balloon from Paris, which place they left at the same time with Gambetta, both balloons having risen at eleven A. M. on Friday. When about 800 yards up the wind died away, the balloon remaining stationary over a Prussian camp. Musketry and cannon were fired at the aeronauts, the whiz of the balls being distinctly heard. The Prussians also used fuses, endeavoring to set the balloon on fire. Ballast was thrown out and the balloon moved gently away.

During the trip, which lasted five hours, several attempts were made to land, but the presence of Prussians in the vicinity compelled them to throw out ballast and rise again. They finally landed at Roye, in the department of the Somme, where they were warmly received by the people, on account of their being Americans. They lost sight of Gambetta's balloon about three o'clock on Friday. It landed at Mont Dedier, and they were joined by M. Gambetta at Amiens, whence they continued their journey by special train with him to Tours.

Along the route Gambetta was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The balloons were to have left two days sooner, but were prevented by lack of wind. May and Reynolds report that the Parisians are determined in their defence of the city, which is quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is impossible to capture the city, except through famine. The appearance of Paris is much as usual. The shops are open daily, but close earlier than before the siege, as do also the cafes. The Garde Nationale is constantly drilling and is full of desire to fight to the last. Louis Blanc and many other persons of distinction came to see Gambetta, and Americans in Paris bade farewell to May and Reynolds.

Their balloon was private property and was conducted by De Revilliard, a French marine officer, whose coolness and skill is much lauded. There were pigeons in the balloon, which have been let loose to return to Paris. The Americans by this balloon brought Paris journals of October 7, which notice the intended departure on that day of two balloons. One journal calls the attention of the government to the fact that an American general, asserted to be in Paris, means to defeat the Prussians and cut off their supplies, and with 30,000 cavalry could easily accomplish this.

The official military report of October 6 shows that all is quiet around Paris, save toward the park of St. Cloud, where the guns of Mont-Valerian have caused the Prussians considerable loss. Arrangements have been made to erect shelter along the ramparts for the National Guard watching at night. Near St. Denis, General Bellemere has just caused the occupation in sufficient force of the semi-circular intrenched camp, rendering that side of the city impregnable.

The diplomats still remaining at Paris met at the Papal Nuncio's to examine the condition they are placed in by the refusal of Count Bismarck to permit them to send out couriers unless their dispatches are opened, to which the diplomats unanimously refused to accede, and this is to be signified to Bismarck, and if he persists the diplomats will be forced to suspend all communication with their respective governments.

Mr. May saw Mrs. Washburne, who was well.

Many attempts have been unsuccessfully made by special correspondents, to leave Paris, to send out dispatches.

The voyage of Gambetta from Paris, was full of adventure. His balloon came to the ground just outside the walls of the city, and rising again passed slowly over the Prussian lines, and came down again near Creil. They here saw Prussians and were forced to throw out ballast, travelling sacks and shawls, and rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the hair of Gambetta. Near Mont Dedier, the balloon came down amongst trees and was torn, and the party got a conveyance and went to Amiens. The Prussians were just on the other side of the woods in which they landed.

Garibaldi arrived before he was expected. An officer offered to escort him with his troops, but Garibaldi replied that he was not accustomed to an escort; but added that he hoped to meet that officer again on the field of battle, helping to drive the enemy from the Republic. Garibaldi then went to the prefecture, where, though much fatigued, he received the members of the government and prefect. At that moment a battalion of Francs-tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the prefecture, demanding Garibaldi to review them, and shouting "Vive Garibaldi" and "Vive la Republique," and requested M. Glais Bizom to give Garibaldi an embrace for the battalion. Crémieux delivered a patriotic discourse and the crowd separated, shouting for Garibaldi and the Republic.

Before the battalion left Garibaldi made a brief speech to them, in which he said: "We shall meet again on the battlefield to rid France of the invader."

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8, via Berlin.—The proclamation of the Paris government, dropped by a balloon and found by the Germans, is as follows: "The Paris government of national defence regards the resolution of the Tours government as the result of an error. It is opposed to the decree of the government of national defence, which alone is binding. The adjournment of the elections will be maintained until they are possible throughout the Republic. Signed, October 1, 1870. Garmier Pages, Jules Favre, Trochu, Picard, Jules Simon, E. Arago, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Rochefort."

LILLE, Oct. 9, via London.—St. Quentin is now open, the townspeople having gallantly withstood an attack by 1200 Prussians. The Prefect, Anatole Lafarge, bade the people rise en masse and defend the place, and then assembled laborers and armed them from the gunsmith shops and marched outside the city. Barricades were raised near the canal, which were held for five hours against the incessant attacks of the Prussians, who retired with severe loss to Ribecourt. The townsmen also suffered severely and the Prefect was wounded.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:05	MOON SETS	6:21
SUN SETS	5:28	HIGH WATER	1:48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Siberia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 29
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 11
Virginia	New York	London	Oct. 12
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 12
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Echo, Irving, London, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig C. C. Van Horn, Marseilles, do.

Schr H. A. Hunt, Peterson, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, Barbadoes, do.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, Mobile, do.

Schr Mary Comegys, Wilson, Washington, Walter Lonaldson & Co.

Schr Mary A. Amsden, Lavender, Boston, do.

Schr J. Paine, Stevens, do.

Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Danversport, do.

Schr Maggie Meir, Stanley, Bridgeton, do.

Schr Spray, Birch, do.

Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, Providence, do.

Sloop Maggie Capron, Denily, Millville, do.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, from Fortress Monroe, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, 7 days from Portland, with headings to order.

Schr May Morn, Stetson, 10 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Helen, Cary, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to captain.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Joshua Loring, Loring, from Gottenburg, Aug. 6, with railroad ties.

Bark Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, 76 days from Leghorn, with marble and rags to John Baird.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Cain, 21 days from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Steamtug America, Chambers, 12 days from the Delaware Breakwater, having in tow bark Abby N. Franklin. Left at the Breakwater, bark Canada, from Gottenburg; a light British bark from Dublin, brig Sarah Princep, from Fowey, and Dayspring, from Calais.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 8.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Harry Wright, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Osprey, R. J. Chard, William Norman, E. B. Timmons, H C. Leroy, Fannie, W. H. Talmage, Alex. Toms, Cascadilla, and Clinton, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 10.—20 regular and 2 transient barges, light, 22 in all, left this port on Saturday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Ogdonian, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Cyrus Brown, with lumber to Maule & Bro.

E. D. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.

J. B. Hall, with lumber, for Chester

General Sheridan, with coal, for Chesapeake.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 8—10 A. M.—The pilot boat Howard reports off the Shears, bark Canada, Smith, from Gottenburg, for Philadelphia.

At the Breakwater, brig Dayspring, from Calais; brig Sarah; bark Elena, bound out; brigs Cyclone and Martha, for New York.

Wind N. E.; fresh. Thermometer, 61.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tranquebar, Harward, hence, at Charleston 8th inst.

Br. steamers City of Paris, Mirehouse; Helvetia, Grigs; and Tarifa, Murphy, for Liverpool; and Cambria, Carnaghan, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 8th inst.

N. G. steamer America, Von Bulow, for Bremen, cleared at New York 7th inst.

Br. steamer China, Macauley, from New York 28th ult., at Queenstown 7th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Halifax, at Boston 7th inst., and cleared for Liverpool via New York.

Steamers Algeria, from Liverpool 27th ult.; Holland, from do., 23d ult.; and City of Antwerp, from do. via Boston, at New York yesterday.

Steamers George Washington, Gager, and Lodona, Hovey, for New Orleans; and Moro Castle, Green, for Havana, cleared at New York 8th inst.

Steamer Mariposa, Willetts, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 4th inst.

Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, for Galveston via Key West, cleared at New York 7th inst.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at New York 7th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 6th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 8th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 8th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Bark Maria, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Bark Eliza Avelina, Dowley, hence for Cork, was spoken 19th ult., lat. 44 47, long. 35.

Brig Crocus, Flinn, hence, at Savannah 8th inst.

Brig G. P. Geery, from Boston, was at Delaware Breakwater 8th inst.

Schrs Irene E. Messervey, Wall, and Marian Gage, Heather, hence, at Savannah 8th inst.

Schrs Evelyn, Crowley, and J. S. Weldon, Crowell, hence, at New York 8th inst.—the latter for Boston.

Schr R. De Ajuria, McBride, c'eared at Portland 6th inst, for Kennebeck, to load for Philadelphia

Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 5th inst.

Schrs Sarah A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, and Anna Shepard, Newton, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schr Eurotas, Asay, for Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 7th inst.

Schr Freddie L. Porter, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, hence for Newport, at Stonington 6th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.

Schr Benjamin Gartside, Adams, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 6th inst.

Schrs M. E. Vancleaf, Jones, ready; Frank Jamieson, Jamieson, do.; and Zeta, Psl, Thompson, waiting, were in the stream, Charleston, 6th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr E. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 5th inst.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 6th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Warren 6th inst.

Schr Addie P. Emery, Ryan, hence, at New Haven 6th inst.

Schr Mary H. Stockham, Weeks, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 6th inst., with 350 tons phosphate rock.

Schr Wake, Gandy, hence, at Norfolk 6th inst.

Schr General Torbert, Shelby, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schr Ann Valentine, Bailey, hence for Boston, at New London 6th inst.

Br. schr M. R. G., Ewart, hence for St. John, N. B., put into New York 8th inst., in distress, having experienced a heavy gale 6th inst, off Montauk, during which lost foremast, maintopmast, and jibboom, split sails, etc.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Among the notices to mariners published to-day, is one announcing that the Ardrossan (Scotland) light has been changed to a flashing white light, showing every twenty minutes.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.

Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.

Pillow Casings, all widths.

Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.

The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.

Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.

N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bath-rooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.

ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm7t No. 537 PINE Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 12t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEWLY furnished house, finely located. Apply on the premises, No. 1538 N. BROAD Street, from 9 to 12 o'clock. 10 6 3t*

GERMANTOWN—TO LET, A FURNISHED House on CHURCH Lane, above Ross street. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
10 7 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.

"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.

THE GRAND WORK,

"The White Mountain Notch,"

BY THOMAS HILL

New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."

Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.

New Chromos. New Engravings.

"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

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HOTELS.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY

AT THE

KITTATINNY HOUSE,

At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,

will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

At the request of the City Executive Committee of the Republican party, we publish the following question to Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, and his reply thereto:—

Have the watchers appointed by the Court the right or authority to *handle any votes* cast on Tuesday?

Answer—*No!*

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.

One of the chief causes of political corruption is in the apathy displayed with regard to political matters by the class of citizens who complain most of the existing evils. There are great numbers of the most intelligent men in the community who ought to have a controlling influence in political matters, and who could have if they would only make a little exertion, but who are not only absolutely unknown in political circles, and who are never seen at preliminary meetings and delegate elections, and but seldom at the polls. A Presidential election, or one in which some great national issue is involved, may bring out such men, but on the scarcely less important occasions when members of Congress, members of the Legislature, members of Councils, Judges, and State and municipal officers are to be chosen, they are content to leave the whole matter in the hands of regular political wire-pullers, notwithstanding the fact that interests of the greatest moment are involved in the selection of proper men to fill offices of the highest trust and responsibility. At the election to-morrow there will undoubtedly be an immense number of stay-at-homes, and the majority of these, we are sorry to say, will be Republicans. These voters should consider that by remaining away from the polls for no other reason than that it will be a slight inconvenience and variation from their regular routine to attend to their duties as citizens and deposit their ballots they are giving direct aid and encouragement to the vices that, if not checked, will inevitably destroy our whole political system. It is not merely the right but it is the absolute duty of every citizen to vote at every election, and those who neglect this duty do a grievous injury not only to themselves but to the whole community. If a party ticket is not in all respects satisfactory scratch it liberally, and make a ticket that will at least be of an average respectability, but by all means vote some ticket, and aid as far as is possible in putting the best men into office. We have stringent laws to prevent fraudulent voting, but it is a serious question whether we ought not to have laws also to compel, under severe pains and penalties, legal voters to deposit their ballots; and it is scarcely too much to say that the man who will not spare the time and take the slight trouble necessary for the performance of his obvious political duties is unworthy to enjoy the benefits of citizenship.

To-morrow there are a great number of very important public officers to be elected, and if our interests are to be properly cared for, the best men must be chosen to represent us in Congress, in the Legislature, in Councils, on the bench, and in our various municipal offices. The number of voters who are not capable of forming intelligent opinions with regard to the worth of the various candidates is very small, and it is not pleasant to think that those least capable of voting with judgment will be most numerous in their attendance at the polls. It may be considered as certain that the Democrats will cast a full vote to-morrow, and that those who will neglect their duty will be Republicans of the more intelligent class, who ought to exercise a controlling influence instead of leaving our political affairs entirely in the hands of professional politicians and the classes who are least capable of managing them properly. We hope sincerely that those of our citizens who have intended to remain away from the polls, or who have debated in their minds whether to do so or not, will give this subject the consideration it deserves, and vote early if not often to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

When William Penn laid out the plan of the original city of Philadelphia he selected Penn Square, or, as it was appropriately called in former times, Centre Square, as the proper site for public buildings of general importance. There was great wisdom in this action, because no other spot approximated so closely to the territorial centre of the original city, and because this point was at the same time the only one then existing at which a junction of two broad streets would be effected. The lapse of nearly two centuries, and the accompanying improvements, have not only confirmed the wisdom of the plan devised by the founder of the city, but they have developed many powerful new reasons why his views should be adopted in the selection of a site for the proposed municipal edifices. The district embraced in the old city is now nearly covered with buildings, and while many thousands of dwellings, stores, and manufactories have been erected beyond the old city limits on territory west of the Schuylkill, north and northwest of Broad and Vine streets, and south and southwest of Broad and Pine streets, the opportunities for expansion near the line of the Delaware have been necessarily restricted by that river. The Penn Square site is now not near far enough west or far enough north to be the territorial centre of the Philadelphia of to-day, but it approximates much more nearly to the centre than Washington Square, while it bids fair to become, a few years hence, the centre of population, and to continue for many generations the grand centre of local travel. Since the voters of Philadelphia are to determine the site of the public buildings at the ballot-box to-morrow, nothing will redound more to their credit than a decision in favor of the locality which is so strongly commended by the appropriateness indicated in the original plan of Philadelphia, inspired by a dispassionate study of the wants of the present, and clearly evident to all who consider for a moment the probable wants of the future.

Another consideration—that of architectural effect—should be carefully weighed by the tax-payers, upon whom the burden of the cost of constructing the proposed new buildings must fall. We want edifices that will not only be well adapted to their purposes, but that will be an ornament to Philadelphia. It is folly to erect splendid structures where they will rarely greet the eyes of strangers, and where their whole effect will be lost by the multiplicity of adjacent buildings. Broad street has by common consent been chosen for the display of the ornamental architecture of the city, and every Philadelphian looks forward to the time when it will become the most splendid avenue in the world. The whole body of tax-payers should insist that their money must be incidentally devoted to the work of decorating this grand thoroughfare. If any thousand or ten thousand of them, residing in various quarters of the city, united together to build a fine hall, temple, church, or academy, they would not think for one moment of squandering their means in such a locality as Seventh and Walnut streets, nor hesitate an instant about adopting Broad street as their site if they could procure an appropriate lot; and the whole community, acting in mass, should, for the common good, be governed by the same course of reasoning and arrive at the same conclusion.

By selecting Penn Square the legal difficulties, disputes, and postponements which are inevitable in case a majority of voters decide in favor of Washington Square will be avoided. There will be no necessity for digging up the bones of thousands of Revolutionary soldiers, for violating the graves of numberless strangers, for setting at naught the injunctions of William Penn, for outraging the sense of justice which pervades the minds of unprejudiced and uninterested men, and for inflicting a permanent wrong upon posterity for the temporary enrichment of a few property owners of the present day.

On Penn Square there will be plenty of room, plenty of light, plenty of air, and commodious surroundings. The wide streets will diminish the danger of stifling judges and juries, and the necessity for lighting gas in some of the offices at all hours of the day. The Building Commission has officially announced that no definite plan for the proposed edifices has yet been adopted, but the character of the gentlemen composing it furnishes a sure guarantee that if the Penn Square site is selected its great natural advantages will be effectively utilized, and that no pains will be spared to render the new buildings in every respect creditable and satisfactory to the citizens of Philadelphia.

FALSEHOOD IN POLITICS.

Many men of no principle, or of defective moral culture, act in political life as if all honorable dealing were a thing to be discarded, if not despised. And indeed it very often happens that men of the most rigid integrity in every other relation of life will excuse duplicity and falsehood in connection with political movements that they would deprecate and denounce if exhibited in any business transaction. All this is wrong and fruitful of nothing but evil. Under a form of government such as ours, where political dishonesty can corrupt every stream of authority and power, it is of the very first moment that this exception to the general rule of honesty and integrity should not be made, but that truth, fair dealing, and honesty should be demanded by all as much in political as in social and business life. These observations have their general application to both the great political parties of the country, but are here made with a special reference to one phase in the Congressional contest in the Fourth district that must be apparent and repulsive to all intelligent and observant men. In the bitter personal contest pursued by William B. Thomas against Judge Kelley, the great effort of the former has been to misrepresent the character, opinions, record, and services of his opponent, with a special reference to prejudice the mechanics and laboring men against him. By garbled extracts from speeches, misstatements and falsehoods ou of the whole cloth, Thomas would mislead the people he aspires to represent into a belief that his opponent is not the friend of the laboring men of the country.

The truth is as clear as the sun at noonday that, if Judge Kelley in a long and eventful career has proven anything beyond contradiction or doubt, it is his devotion to the industrial interests and laboring classes of the country. Himself a mechanic, the son of a mechanic, who by industry, honesty, and labor has elevated himself to an exalted position in the councils of the nation, he has never forgotten that great army of toilers from which he sprang, but has been, in season and out, their champion and advocate.

To uphold American industries, emancipate, elevate, educate, and ennoble American labor, has been the great effort of his life, and to attempt by misrepresentation to drive from his support the very class for whose elevation and happiness his life has been spent, is not a political trick, but a crime which an honorable man would shrink from attempting.

General Thomas will discover very shortly that he has wofully underrated the intelligence of the men he would mislead and deceive. Many read quite as much, are as intelligent, and *spell better than he does*, and cannot be blinded by the chaff he would cast in their eyes, if they are somewhat deafened by the Chinese gong he has been beating through the Fourth district.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The blockade of the Prussian coast having proved a failure of the most decided character, the French navy has transferred its operations to our coast, and a number of men-of-war have been for some time past engaged in watching with hostile intentions the German vessels in several of our ports. The President has accordingly issued a proclamation to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated, and he directs in substance that the vessels of war of either belligerent shall not leave any port of the United States within twenty-four hours of the departure of any vessel of its opponent, whether man-of-war, privateer, or merchantman; that vessels of war shall not remain in our ports for more than twenty-four hours except for absolutely needed repairs and supplies, and that any such war vessel, after having entered one of our ports, shall not re-enter until after having visited one of the ports of its own government. The only thing to complain of with regard to this proclamation is the tardiness with which it has been issued. For several weeks past the French cruisers have been prowling in and about New York harbor, noting the German merchantmen there congregated, and making preparations to pounce upon them in case they should put to sea; and, so far as the United States authorities were concerned, there was no apparent check upon their movements. It is said that the President's proclamation was hurriedly prepared and issued in consequence of important information received in Washington on Saturday, which indicated that the German merchantmen were in special danger. Be this as it may, it is well that the President has placed the proper restrictions upon the navies of the two belligerents before any occurrence should take place that would involve us in difficulties with either party that might force us to abandon our position of impartial and friendly spectators of the contest now being waged in Europe.

THE UNION LEAGUE—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia have called a meeting of the members of that organization for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a State Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. We must assume that this movement is not in any way connected with party politics, but is intended as a means of directing public attention to a subject of universal interest.

The Legislature has power to propose such amendments once in five years, and since the convention of 1838 the power has been exercised. Several amendments have thus been made and approved by the people. But that body is not always composed of men who have any special regard for the fundamental law of the State, or who are even competent to perform any other service as legislators than such as will put money in their pockets. It is the notorious corruption of successive legislators, and the facility with which the votes of their members have been purchased by individuals and corporations applying for special legislation, which have turned the attention of thoughtful men to the grave question of constitutional reform. A convention called and organized in the usual way is the only efficient instrumentality of such reform, and if the Union League identifies itself with the movement, so that it shall not assume a partisan aspect, its action will probably meet with general approval.

Every citizen of Philadelphia is interested in the selection of good men for our municipal legislature, and if more care was generally taken to choose none but men who would represent the intelligence and business ability of our citizens, Councils would perform their duties in a much more able and satisfactory manner. Among the candidates to be voted for to-morrow, there is none more worthy of cordial support from those who wish to see Councils become the real representatives of a great and wealthy city like this, than Mr. William E. Littleton, the Republican nominee for Select Council in the Twelfth ward. Mr. Littleton's record as a Councilman is a sufficient guarantee of his fitness. He has been untiring in his exertions to promote all measures for the public benefit and the improvement of the city, and has proved himself to be a useful, hard-working, and intelligent member. The vast majority of the questions that come up before Councils have no connection whatever with party politics, and a man of Mr. Littleton's worth is entitled to the support of intelligent voters of all shades of political opinion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the 6th and 8th Pages.

SIX REASONS WHY, AS REPUBLICANS, we intend to vote for
HENRY M. DECHERT
FOR
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

First. Because he is a sound lawyer and possesses the requisite learning, ability, and experience to make a good Judge.

Second. Because his personal reputation is without spot or stain. It has not been questioned previously to or during the present canvass.

Third. Because he took an open and decided stand during the war, and in the years 1862 and 1863, at the head of a company of his neighbors, mustered into the State and United States military services in the 26th and 40th Pennsylvania Regiments.

Fourth. Because Mr. DECHERT has been identified with various charitable and educational movements, and has also obtained, by means of an industrious life, an intimate knowledge of the people without regard to classes or nationalities.

Fifth. Because he was nominated by acclamation in a convention composed of members of the bar, who have presented him as a suitable candidate for the bench.

Sixth. Because the Court is now composed of four Judges, of whom three are of the Republican party, and upon the election of Mr. Dechert as the additional Associate Judge, it will be composed of five Judges, of whom the majority will yet be of the

MANY REPUBLICANS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. JAMES MILLER AND THE ODD FELLOWS CEMETERY.

Editor of the West Philadelphia *Star*:—

Dear Sir:—Some fault having been found with me for introducing a bill into the Legislature last winter for the opening of Diamond street, I respectfully ask a small space in your paper for the purpose of giving a correct statement in reference to the bill and its passage through the House. It was handed to me by N. B. Browne, Esq., President of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, who stated that he knew nothing of its character except that it had been drawn up by Eli K. Price, Esq., and handed to him by an estimable citizen living on the line of the street. On the day Mr. Browne gave me the bill I met Henry M. Phillips, Esq., who asked me for it, saying that he wished to see it. We read it over together, and both objected to a clause in it, pledging the faith of the Commonwealth that no railroad should ever be laid upon it; but feeling that this matter interested only the property-owners on the road, I concluded to offer it, not having the least idea of the street running through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and not supposing there was any opposition to it. The bill was referred to the proper committee; and while it was before the committee, the gentleman who gave it to Mr. Browne, called upon me two or three times, and seemed very urgent for its passage. He said the street was to be seventy feet wide, with Nicolson pavement, and would be one of the finest avenues in the city, still saying nothing about the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. One morning, before the opening of the House, Mr. Adam Albright brought to me a letter and a small plan, stating and showing that the street ran directly through the Cemetery. I took Mr. Albright up into the Library to examine a map of the city and found that the statement was correct. I at once told Mr. Aloright that I would have nothing more to do with the bill. On the following Saturday I met the property owner who had the bill in charge, and told him that he had placed me in a false position with reference to it; that I never would be engaged in any legislation that seemed to be underhanded, and as this looked as if I wished to put a street through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery by stealth, he must find some one else to pass his bill. He said that he had forgotten to tell me about the cemetery, but it made no difference; that some of the officers of the cemetery and influential Odd Fellows really wished the street to go through it, but dare not say so openly. They had another cemetery to which they wanted all the dead removed, and if they could get this fine avenue there, the building lots would sell for enough to pay for removing the dead, and bring them a large sum of money beside. I told him that might have been a good argument in an open fight on a bill known to have been introduced for the purpose of cutting a street through the cemetery, but it would not do in this case; that I could not do anything for him. The bill came up and was defeated. Mr. Albright and Mr. Bunn actively opposed it, and I do not think any member advocated it. Subsequently the bill was, on motion of Mr. Stokes, reconsidered. I would not vote for it; no Odd Fellow had asked me to vote against it, and I did not vote at all. Mr. Bunn was not in the House. Mr. Albright voted against it, and I do not remember how any of the other Philadelphia members voted. I believe it passed the Senate unanimously. [11*] JAMES MILLER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
OPENING SALE OF SEASON TICKETS FOR THE FIRST SERIES.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, October 10.
THE FIRST SERIES OF TEN LECTURES to be given in the following order:—
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, October 17.
"JOAN OF ARC."
GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19.
"HENRY IV."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21.
"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26.
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28.
"MILK."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31.
"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3.
"MACBETH."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4.
"CHARLES DICKENS."
SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.
Reserved coupon tickets for series of Ten Lectures.....$5·00
TWO DAYS SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.
The sale of Reserved Season Tickets to the First Series of Ten Lectures will commence on Monday Morning, October 10, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets for the season will be sold.
The sale of Reserved Seats to the Single Lectures will commence on Wednesday Morning, October 12, at the same hour. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 10 2t

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.
A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
October 10, 1870. 10 10 mwm3t

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE General Introductory to the Course will be delivered by Professor S. H. DICKSON, M.D., on MONDAY, October 10, at 8 P. M. 10 7 3t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL DELIVER A free lecture at COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, next TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"Paris and its Fortifications."

STOVES.
W. H. HYDE & SON,
No. 123 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.
The Morning Glory Fireplace Heater
Is the best Fireplace Heater used in this country. It combines beauty and elegance with economy in use. It presents a bold oval front with six large mica lights. When combustion is going on the entire surface is exposed, and the illumination gives a cheerful aspect to a room. Its construction is of cast-iron, and from its peculiar and yet simple construction IT IS A PERPETUAL BURNER, and can be managed by a child. 10 10 tf

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co.
No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

IOWA BONDS, CITY AND COUNTY, BOUGHT
10 10 1m No. 141 S. FOURTH St., Phila., Pa.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
CROS DE LONDRES, all the New Shades.
FAILLES, all the New Shades.
POULT DE SOIES, all the New Shades.
EVENING SILKS, in all Grades and Colors.
WHITE SILKS for Weddings.
WHITE SATINS for Weddings.
COLORED SATINS for Evenings.
BLACK SILKS.
The largest and most complete stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered to our customers
BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
During the war panic abroad, and will be sold at a
MODERATE ADVANCE.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING.
MONDAY, October 10.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL EXHIBIT WINTER STYLES IN
LADIES' SUITS AND COATS, SACQUES, Etc.
GREAT NOVELTIES WILL BE EXHIBITED.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Complete Assortment.
BLACK SILKS, $2 TO $10 PER YARD. LYONS BLACK VELVETS, CHEAP.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND WHITE GOODS,
Satin Poplins, Plaids, Pim's Poplins.

DRY GOODS.
400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL
New Offer for the Fall of 1870
NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.
P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.
N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

SHAWLS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just opened a large lot of
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
In Long and Square; Open and Closed Centres.
OTTOMAN STRIPE REVERSIBLE
SHAWLS.
Together with a handsome assortment of
BLANKET SHAWLS,
IN LONG AND SQUARE,
9 24 stuth4p3m STRIPE AND PLAID.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

$10,000 AT PAR TO LOAN ON MORTgage of City Property. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
10 9 3t No. 121 WALNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.
CASHMERE GROS GRAINS.
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,
All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of
COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p 40-INCH VELVETS.
These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, ETC.
MILLINERY OPENING.—MRS. E. EYRE, No. 219 SOUTH ELEVENTH Street, will open on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 12, 1870, with a choice selection of FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS, BONNETS, SUITS, ETC., at prices unequaled. Her patrons and the public attention respectfully solicited. 10 10 4t

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils etc. 14

IOWA BONDS, KEOKUK, MUSCATINE
DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 141 South FOURTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard combination achieved a decided success last week, attracting full houses by a very elegant and entertaining series of performances. This evening's programme will embrace the co.nedietta of *Naval Engagements* and *Cool as a Cucumber* and the Lingard sketches.

On Wednesday the extravaganza of *Pluto, or the Magic Lyre* will be produced in handsome style.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear in the romantic Irish drama of *Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags.*

On Monday next Mr. John S. Clarke will appear, after an absence of several years, in his laughable personations of "Dr. Pangloss, L L. D. and A. S. S." and "Timothy Toodles."

AT THE ARCH Wilkie Collins' dramatization of his own novel of *Man and Wife* will be produced this evening, with new scenery and a cast embracing the leading members of the company.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE several novelties are announced for the present week, among which are "Thomas Kitten's Requiem," chanted by Frank Moran; a laughable act entitled *Brown's Hennery* and a new burlesque entitled *Two Houses with Two Doors.*

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE W. Henry Rice, the burnt-cork prima donna, will appear for the first time this evening. A variety of new burlesques and interludes will also be presented.

AT THE AMERICAN a new and attractive programme is announced for this evening.

M'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear in three concerts this week—on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and at a matinee on Saturday. This morning the sale of seats and tickets for either concert commenced at the Academy of Music and at F. A. North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

SOUVENIR OF THE ELECTION OF 1869.

"Tony" Laws, the Democratic Candidate for Register of Wills, Proves to be the Champion Ballot-box Stuffer and Repeater.

We desire our readers to carefully read the following sworn testimony, taken before the committee which tried the contested election of Diamond versus Watt:—

Robert C. Tittermary sworn—I live in the Fifth division of the Second ward; have lived there all my life; I was about the polls all day of the last general election; I am well acquainted with all the people in the division; I saw a party of strangers going from poll to poll that day; they were led by a man named McGonigle and Anthony Laws; none of them lived in the ward except the leaders; I know that one of the party was from Washington!

Edward Walker sworn—I was at the polls of the Sixth division of the Fourth ward on the day of the last election; there was a party of fifteen or twenty strangers came to the polls; they drove our legal voters away; they were led by McGonigle and Laws; they pulled out pistols and pointed at the voters!

Charles Peak sworn—I reside at No. 617 Wharton street, in the Eighth division of the Second ward; I am pretty well acquainted with all the voters in that precinct; I was about the polls most all day of the last election; I saw a large party of strangers there about noon; they got into the line and commenced to vote; I went after a party to drive them away, and when I came back they had done their work and left; they were brought there by Anthony Laws and McGonigle; Anthony Laws was a member of the Democratic City Executive Committee; I know that these strangers were from Baltimore!

William Stephenson sworn—I live in the Twelfth division of the Twenty-second ward; have lived in the neighborhood a long time; I was about the polls on the day of the last election; I saw a party of strangers; some ten or twelve of them came to the polls and broke into the line; pushed others out of the line and went up to the window with their votes!

Charles Dean sworn—I live in the First division of the Fourth ward; I have lived there forty years; I am acquainted with all the voters in the division; I was about the polls nearly all day last election; there was a party of about fifteen strangers came to the polish they all got their votes in; they left, and I followed them to the Second division of the ward, and gave notice that they had voted in the First division, but they all succeeded in getting their votes in at the Second division as well as the First; they were led by Tony Laws and McGonigle!

Audubon Davis sworn—I am a special reporter; I was at the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at three o'clock on the morning of the last election, upon the arrival of the train; I saw a large body of men, strangers, get off the train; they got into a number of carriages, and were driven rapidly away; they were met and were driven away with a lot of gentlemen who I know are Democratic politicians!

Voters of Philadelphia, this Anthony A. Laws is the man whom the Democratic party have nominated for Register of Wills in reward for this service, and they ask you to vote for him after he has robbed you, as this sworn testimony proves, of the right of suffrage by depositing hundreds of illegal votes to kill the effect of your vote.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our Candidate for Register of Wills.

The convention that placed in nomination William M. Bunn made a wise selection. His adherents detected immediately after their organization that he would be the winning man, and without disparaging any of the other candidates before the convention, I think I may safely assert that the intention was from the beginning to nominate a man who had been in active service under the old flag, and who had acquitted himself with credit without having received a commission for his services. The communication which appeared in your issue a few days ago, signed "Twentieth Ward," did Mr Bunn justice in speaking so honestly of his military career. The Democratic party have, in some instances, honored the soldier in selecting him for position, but the cases have been very rare, and they have invariably chosen ex-officers for their nominees. Now our great party have an opportunity presented them for complimenting a man who held the position of a private, and let them come up to the work nobly, and thereby show their enemies that they mean what they say when they assert that the soldier shall be rewarded. A PRIVATE.

CITY ITEMS.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Newly fitted up, on first floor.
Convenient for Ladies.
LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
Call and examine.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS.—After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—T. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, call attention to the large sale at their auction store of Sheffield Silver-plated Ware, etc., to-morrow morning (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, it being the closing sale of Messrs. Deakin & Son's agent, who leaves this city for England in a few days. The stock comprises a full assortment of fine English Table Cutlery, Tea Sets, Urns, Oyster Dishes, Side and Vegetable Dishes, Castors, Wine and Pickle Stands, Spoons, Forks, Butter Dishes, etc., etc.

Goods intended for exhibition at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Atlanta, commencing on the 19th instant, and passengers going in charge of the same, will be taken at a liberal reduction from regular rates. The fair will continue eight days. For further information, apply at the office of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, No. 130 S. Third street.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the adies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown-stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1 40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce.* He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE WAR!—Epicures, are you aware that you can enjoy the luxuries of the dessert at a much cheaper rate than ten years ago? Science has converted a wild product of the Irish coast into an element of immeasurable dainties of the most wholesome, nutritious, and delicious character; and the price of this new staple is less by one-half than that of any other article of the same class containing a like amount of nutriment. Need we say that SEA MOSS FARINE is the article referred to? The wealthy and enterprising New York Company engaged in its manufacture are entitled to the thanks of every philanthropist for introducing this new source of excellent and agreeable food, at a price which places it within the reach of all. One experiment will convince the most skeptical that with SEA MOSS FARINE they can produce unequalled custards, puddings, jellies, Charlottes, creams, sauces, etc., at less cost than before the war. The depot of the Company is at No. 53 Park Place, New York.

WHAT IS QUILLAYA SAPONARIA?—It is a tree, the bark of a Chilian tree, which yields, when macerated, a fragrant vegetable soap with cleaning and antiputrescent properties not possessed by any other vegetable production. This Bark is a prominent constituent of the celebrated SOZODONT, the most popular dental preparation ever introduced in America.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—The new process by which the French make the human body transparent has been discovered, or a similar process, by the celebrated Dr. Hassenplug, so that he can examine the human body accurately and discover the precise nature of the disease. All cases wrapped in mystery should at once call on the Doctor at his office, No. 422 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. He cures when others fail.

FROM ALEX. N. DOUGHERTY, M D., late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.—"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

COOPER—KUEMSE.—October 4th, by the Rev. W. J. Mann, D. D, Rev. C. J. COOPER, of South Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss EMMA S. KUEMSE, of Philadelphia.

FURGANG—EDWARDS.—In Camden, October 6, 1870, by Rev M. R. Watkinson, Mr. WILLIAM L. FURGANG and Miss MARY E. EDWARDS, all of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

CLYMER.—At Reading, on Saturday evening, October 8th, ELIZABETH M. B. CLYMER, wife of the Hon. Heister Clymer, and daughter of the late Matthew Brooke, of Brosboro.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOLT.—On the 7th instant, after a short illness, RICHARD HOLT, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and Local Preachers' Association are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 990 North Sixth street, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

LETTS.—This morning, of diphtheria, ELLA, youngest daughter of Michael and Elizabeth B. Letts, aged 2 years 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 517 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Monday, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

SMEDLEY.—On the evening of Tenth month, 9th, 1870, MARY ANN, wife of William W. Smedley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Frankford, on Fourth day, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the cars at Unity street, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 8th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH W., widow of Dr. Elisha Townsend. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,
NORTHWEST CORNER
NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles
Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons
In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
9 24 smw13tp PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING
OF
BRIDAL SILVER,
MONDAY, October 10.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received by steamer a large invoice of
WHITBY JET GOODS,
Brooches, Earrings,
Bracelets, Necklaces,
Sleeve Buttons, Etc.
ALSO,
English Fancy Goods,
NEW IN THIS MARKET.
They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of
Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,
FROM PARIS,
As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. [8 5 fmwtfrp
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. **1124**

We have opened this day a large invoice direct from Paris.
French Gilt Jewelry,
French Gilt Jewelry,
French Gilt Jewelry.
The finest assortment ever imported into this market.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

WE HAVE ALSO OPENED A CASE OF
OPERA CLASSES.
ALUMINIUM.
PEARL.
IVORY.
LEATHER.
OPERA GLASSES. OPERA GLASSES. OPERA GLASSES.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
10 7 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

LITTLE MAY'S LEGACY and THE STORY OF A Basket. Illustrated. 18mo, 45 cts.
THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO. By the author of "Words for Women," etc. etc. 18mo, 12 engravings, 65 cents.
THE CLOUDED GEM. An Allegory. By the author of "The Crumbling Path." Illustrated. 18mo, 17 cents.
THE VALLEY OF STAINS. An Allegory. By the same. Illustrated. 18mo, 15 cents.
Just published by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 5 wfmst

CLOTHING.

PLEBISCITUM OF THE MEN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PUBLIC opportunity having been afforded to the MEN of this city and its vicinity to BUY Fine Fall Raiment cheaper than ever before,
THEIR opinion is unanimously given, that CLOTHES such as are now to be had AT the Great Brown Hall, at such GREAT reductions from ordinary cost of BROWN, blue, black, and all other colors, make the HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON

The Place
Where every gentleman who values his true interest ought to deal.

GREAT BROWN HALL, (603) and (605) CHESNUT STREET.

$15 $18 $20 $25.
FALL SUITS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

OUR
$15 Suits, for
$15 Style, Fit
$15 and Quality,
$15 Surpass all others.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MACHINERY.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING Adjustable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing on hand and made to order. GEORGE C. HOWARD, 5 9 m No. 17 South [illegible]

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Affairs at the White House.

Important Naval Orders

Appointment of Postmasters.

Going Home to Vote.

Grant at the Scheutzen Park.

Unveiling the Steuben Monument.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Callers on the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Colonel E. T. Gourley, member of the British House of Commons; Mr. Hugh Robson, of Sunderland, England; Stephen L. Merchant, of New York, Transit Agent of the Suez Canal Company, and Colonel R. J. Stevens visited the President, the several heads of departments, and the British Minister to-day, on business connected with international shipping interests.

Postmasters Appointed.

The following appointments of postmasters were made to-day:—

Luther J. Hand, Elizabethport, N. Y.; John A. Slocum, Long Branch, N. J.; Lewis Reed, Atlantic City, N. J.

Condition of Banks.

Comptroller Hulburd calls upon all the national banking associations to report their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th inst.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan is ordered to duty as assistant to Paymaster Boggs, at the Washington Navy Yard.

Commander R. W. Mead is detached from the command of the America.

Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman is detached from the Pacific fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

Master N. G. O. Colby is detached from the America and awaits orders.

Coming Home to Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association has sent eight hundred Pennsylvanians from this city home to vote. This is a larger number than went home to vote at the Presidential election. The Democrats, as a general thing, have also gone home in full force.

Statue Unveiled.

The President this afternoon attended the ceremony of unveiling the monument to General Steuben at the Schutzen Park. A very large concourse was present. The President was accompanied by nearly all the members of the Cabinet. He was agreeably surprised to see a statue of himself unveiled at the Park.

FROM NEW YORK.

Brig Abandoned at Sea.

NEW YORK Oct. 10.—The brig Ruby, which left the Delaware Breakwater last Tuesday for St. John, N. B., with a cargo of coal, encountered a severe gale and sprung a leak. The pumps were continually kept at work, but the water gaining and the vessel becoming unmanageable, on Saturday morning Captain Trafton, his wife, and the crew were taken off by the life-boat from the steamer Virgo, bound from Savannah to New York, and the vessel abandoned.

Death of Superintendent Jourdon.

Police Superintendent Jourdan died this morning at quarter past 11 o'clock. The flags are at half-mast on the public buildings.

Cuban Independence.

A salute of one hundred guns were fired in City Hall Park this morning, in commemoration of the commencement of the third year of Cuban independence. At 9 o'clock this morning a solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, for the souls of all Cubans who fell in the war of Independence.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—By a runaway at Morristown yesterday Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor were thrown out of the wagon and killed.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A block of buildings in Hollister, Mass., owned by Abel Pond, was burned yesterday, involving a loss of about $20,000. Gassett Brothers and V. S. Carr, grocers, and J. T. Fish, clothier, were among the sufferers. The hall of the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was burned. Mr. Pond estimates his loss at $15,000; insured for $7000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & Am 8s,.b4.	92½	5 sh C & Am R...c.	115⅜
$1000 W Jer 6s.....	90¾	5 do.....c.	115½
$500 Sch N 6s, S2..	73½	7 do.....c.	115⅜
$2000 N Penna 7s...	94	300 sh Read R...b5.	50⅛
$1000 Leh Con L....	78	200 do ...b30.	50⅛
$4000 Amer Gold..s5.	113½	300 do ...ls.b5.	50⅛
$2000 do	113½	200 do.....b5	50⅜
30 sh Leh V...c b.	58¾	1500 do ..... ls.	50⅛
5 do.....	58¾	100 do.....	50⅜
90 do ..d bill.	58¾	700 do.s5⅛ls.	50⅛
18 sh Elmira Pf....	39½	100 do..s30wn.	50⅜
100 sh Leh Nav b30.	33¾	400 do.b5wn&1.	50⅜
7 sh Lit Sch R....	42	100 do..s60wn.	50¾
20 do.....	42	100 sh Penna R.....	60⅞

SECOND BOARD.

26 sh C & A R....	115¾	500 sh Read R...2d.	50¾
13 sh Penna R....	60¾	200 do....s60	50¾
5 sh Acad Mus....	100½	100 sh O C & A R.	55. 44

FALSE PRETENSES.—William Fell had a hearing today before Alderman Beitler, charged with obtaining a quantity of lumber, valued at $145, from Maule Brothers & Co., on the representation that he owned two houses on Hart lane, near Frankford. Subsequent investigation proved that he did not own either. He was held in $800 bail for trial.

POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE.—Policemen Stevens, Fry, Roberts, and Gallagher, of the Second district, have been held in $1000 bail by Alderman R. R. Smith for their appearance at court, to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery with intent to kill James M. Siemmers.

REV. DR. SAUNDERS will deliver a free lecture at Courtland Saunders College, on "Paris and its fortifications," on to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock A. M. Dr. Saunders thoroughly understands the history and present condition of Europe.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS HAIR RENEWER. 9 24 s6m

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 26 mw3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Gravity of the Situation

Illness of Prince Frederick.

FROM EUROPE.

Despatches by Carrier Pigeons.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—The carrier pigeons brought here by balloonists from Paris yesterday were sent back to that city to-day with despatches from the Ministry here.

The French National Arming.

The *Moniteur* to-day warns the public that numerous Prussian agents have lately come into France, and are endeavoring to make contracts with departments and towns desirous of purchasing arms. The *Moniteur* says this may cause dangerous delays in the national arming.

Prussian Prisoners at Tours.

A convoy with Prussian prisoners has arrived here.

Gambetta

refuses to accept an ovation which has been tendered him by the people of this city. In his reply he says that the people must think first of the national defense. Fourteen

Prussian Spies

were recently apprehended near this city. They were trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants, with a view to make requisitions. They were promptly shot.

Prussians Protect the Vintage.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The vintage has begun in Champagne, and the workmen are protected by the Prussians.

The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French army.

The Roman Deputation

have been warmly received in Italy. They were banqueted at Pisa and Florence.

The Prussians have preserved Fontainebleau from pillage.

Cruelty on German Vessels.

The United States Consul at Oran, Algiers, is trying, but thus far vainly, to mitigate the cruelty to the crews of German vessels illegally detained as prisoners of war.

The Constitutional Election.

Bismarck recently informed the Mayor of Versailles that Prussia had no objections to the elections for the National Assembly, but that the Tours Government had countermanded them.

The Levee En Masse.

The German press ridicules the idea of a French levee *en masse* as mere bombast to cover their failure.

The Prussian War Rumors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The Government to-day officially denies the reported movements of the Russian army toward the Turkish frontier.

Prefect Delaforge.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—Prefect Delaforge, who so energetically defended St. Quentin with the National Guard behind barricades and repulsed the Prussians, had received no military education. He was the editor of a Paris journal.

The Situation Grave—Corps of Sharpshooters.

The *Siecle* has advices from the invaded departments which show that the situation is grave, owing to enormous and repeated requisitions by the Prussians. The inhabitants are forming companies of sharpshooters. Those already organized have obtained some marked successes against the Prussians. In many cases stragglers or small bodies of the enemy have been destroyed. A strong body of

Franc-Tireurs

arrived here to-day from Marseilles. They are composed of gentlemen from the south of France, and carry a black flag.

Affairs at Metz.

La Liberte to-day publishes a despatch, announcing several successful sorties by Bazaine. In its comments, *La Liberte* says the success of these sorties forms the reason why the Prussian despatches have recently made no mention of the affairs at Metz.

Prince Frederick Charles is Ill

with typhus fever, and has been obliged to leave the army. It is said he is now at Ferrieres.

More Skirmishing.

Despatches from Maintenon, Malesherbes, La Grange, and Chartres announce the presence of Prussians in these places. Several encounters have taken place at Dreux.

Cattle Captured.

The franc-tireurs have captured great quantities of cattle lately that had been taken from the people by the Prussians in their requisitions. General Bourbaki is expected in Tours.

Fraud! Fraud! Fraud!

Efforts will be made in some of the Wards to destroy the WASHINGTON SQUARE tickets wholesale before the opening of the polls.

Do not be deprived of your vote, but cut these tickets out and supply yourself and two neighbors.

The lines designate the place for the scissors.

Location of Public Buildings,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Location of Public Buildings,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Location of Public Buildings,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When John Bright, in 1865, pronounced the theory of the balance of power, "that gigantic system of out-door relief for the aristocracy of Great Britain," to be "pretty nearly dead and buried," he probably did not really perceive how close its end was at hand. "It rises up before me when I think of it," said he, "as a ghastly phantom which, during one hundred and seventy years whilst it has been worshipped in this country, has loaded the nation with debt and with taxes, has sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen, has desolated the homes of millions of families, and has left us, as the great result of the profligate expenditure which it has caused, a doubled peerage at one end of the social scale, and a far more than doubled pauperism at the other." The war in Italy, the war in Denmark, the Austrian war of 1866 all did much to destroy this costly superstition; but its final overthrow was left for the present summer. With Germany united, Mr. Pitt's policy, to which English statesmen have so blindly adhered, of making war upon every Continental State which began to grow stronger than its neighbors, and keeping every kingdom within certain arbitrary boundaries, without regard to the wishes or interests of the people, ceases to be possible. Great Britain can no longer interfere, because warfare has now assumed proportions entirely beyond her strength. France, which has of late been a more dangerous and infatuated advocate of the balance of power fallacy than even England, will be unable to meddle much with continental politics for years to come; and unless the present aspect of affairs is suddenly and unexpectedly changed, she will never be strong enough to resist United Germany. Austria took her punishment four years ago, and has ever since been in a critical position, where peace and quiet are her only hope. We see no prospect, therefore, that battles will hereafter be fought for the foolish purpose of keeping Europe broken up into petty States, and perpetuating dynastic jealousies.

There are now but two really great powers in Europe—Germany, which the spontaneous impulse of the people is rapidly consolidating and raising to its proper place as the leader of civilization in the old world, and Russia, half emerged from barbarism, but making gigantic strides in the augmentation of military strength, as well as the acquisition of territory. The greatest danger now lies in their dread of each other's encroachments, and the problems of European politics hereafter must touch principally the relations of these two powerful States, one covering the richest portion of central Europe, the other moving gradually south and east towards the Mediterranean Sea and the plains of Asia. There does not seem to be in any of the lesser powers, or in all of them together, strength enough to stop their onward movement, or even to seriously check it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 6 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH in Philadelphia will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, in ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

The subject—"What are the Characteristics of a Good Sunday-school Teacher?" will be opened by Rev. WILLIAM H. HARE, Rector of the Church of the Ascension. Other clergymen and laymen will participate in the discussion.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
10 8 2t Recording Secretary.

☞ WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Corner of NORTH COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street (Opposite Girard College Grounds).

The General Introductory Lecture to the regular Winter's Course will be delivered at the Hall of the College on THURSDAY, October 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public invited. 10 8 smw 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The great importance of the approaching Congressional election to the interests of our city, and being the regular Republican nominee for Congress in the Second district, the time has arrived when I should lay before the people a short but complete statement of my reasons for asking their support.

I claim to be the regular Republican nominee for three reasons:—

I. That I was nominated by the convention held Wednesday, June 15, 1870, in accordance with the rules governing the Republican party.

II. That a majority of the whole number of delegates voted for me, having received 49 votes out of 68.

III. That I was renominated by the convention held Tuesday, September 13, 1870, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, receiving 44 votes out of 68.

As soon as Mr. O'Neill was defeated in the nomination, the influence of all the United States Government departments within the city (Revenue, Post Office, Custom House, Mint, Arsenal, Navy-Yard, etc., etc.), was brought to bear upon the various ward executive committees to induce them to send such representatives only to the City Executive Committee as would favor Mr. O'Neill. In this they succeeded, and to-day a majority of the Republican City Executive Committee hold office under the United States and city governments.

Mr. O'Neill then appealed to the City Executive Committee, protesting against my recognition as the regular nominee by that body. His plan was to have the whole matter referred to a sub-committee consisting of the members of the City Committee who represented the wards comprising the Second Congresional district. To secure a majority of said sub-committee, the seats of Messrs. Peak and Everly, of the First and Twenty-sixth wards, were contested. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Huhn, Porter, McCullough, Hong, and Albright, was appointed, to whom these contested seats were referred. Of this committee, Messrs. Porter and McCullough, representing the Eighth and Tenth wards, were delegates for Mr. O'Neill at the convention of June 15. Now what was the consequence? Messrs. Peak and Everly were thrown out and Lutz and McBride (both O'Neill men) admitted, although it was positively and distinctly shown that in the First ward Mr. Peak received a majority of the votes cast and that a friend of Mr. O'Neill's seized the credentials of the Ward Executive Committee, and whilst destroying them drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared interfere. In McBride's case the testimony showed that the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee consisted of fifty-one members, and that out of these 51 McBride received 17 and Everly 34 votes.

After the organization of the City Committee, the matter was referred to this sub-committee, in accordance with the plan above mentioned. This committee consisted of Messrs. Lutz, Porter, Hill, McCullough, and McBride, three of whom are Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, McBride, Porter, and McCullough, the latter two also delegates of Mr. O'Neill's. Hill is Collector of Delinquent Taxes and from Mr. O'Neill's ward, the Ninth, and Lutz Alderman of the First ward.

When Mr. O'Neill and myself appeared before this committee, I protested against its jurisdiction for the following reasons:—

I. That a Congressman was a State officer, and that the highest political authority in the State, to wit, the State Central Committee, was the only power that could decide contests for the nomination for that office.

II. That the City Committee was a local committee, whose jurisdiction extended only to city and county officers.

III. That the State of Pennsylvania was divided into twenty-four Congressional districts, and that, with the excention of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-second, the districts were composed of a combination of counties, 5 consisting of a combination of 2 counties, 3 of 3, 3 of 4, 5 of 5, and 1 of 8.

IV. That in the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Philadelphia and Bucks county, no provision in the rules was made for the election of delegates in the city wards so long as they should be connected with Bucks county in the formation of a Congressional district. See section 11, rule 5.

V. That if a dispute should arise in any of these districts no one County Committee could decide, but the whole matter in dispute would have to be referred to the State Central Committee.

VI. That if the State Central Committee had jurisdiction in one case, they had it in all.

I also, in the presence of Mr. O'Neill and the committee, stated that I would do anything to settle the dispute harmoniously and quietly, as there were already sufficient dissatisfaction and strife in the ranks of our party, and offered the following propositions, to wit:—

I. To appear with Mr. O'Neill before the State Central Committee, submit the facts, and abide by its decision.

II. To refer the matter to a committee of six, Mr. O'Neill to select three and myself three, none of whom should hold office under either City, State, or General Government. That the committee should be sworn in our presence, then submit the evidence, and abide by the decision of a majority. If the committee should be evenly divided, allow them to select a seventh, whose decision should be final, and from which there should be no appeal.

III. To go before the people, hold a new delegate election, have the inside officers sworn in our presence, and then go into convention.

IV. To reconvene the convention, and if possible mutually agree upon a chairman of the temporary organization and a Committee on Credentials. If not, to allow the City Executive Committee to detail one of their number to effect a temporary organization, and also to appoint the Committee on Credentials. That whoever should receive a majority of the votes should be the recognized nominee.

I pledged myself that if under any of the above propositions Mr. O'Neill should be the favored one, I would support him with my whole strength and induce my friends to do likewise.

Mr. O'Neill rejected all of the above propositions, and would listen to nothing except the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee, consisting, as I have before shown, of three Assistant Assessors of Revenue, two of whom were his delegates, and the remaining two directly in his interests.

I then requested the committee to postpone the consideration of the case until the question of jurisdiction could be laid before the State Central Committee, which would convene at Altoona in a few days; promising that if the State Committee should overrule my plea of jurisdiction, to submit to the decision of the City Committee. Mr. O'Neill and I then left the room, and the committee, without notifying me as to whether or not they would admit or overrule my plea of want of jurisdiction, *and without examining a witness, with the exception of Mr. King, one of the O'Neill faction, reported in favor of Mr. O'Neill.* This was on Saturday, August 13. On Tuesday, August 16, the State Central Committee met at Altoona. I appeared before them, and notified them of the trouble in the Second district, and asked to be heard. After a lengthy debate the committee refused to hear me on account of the absence of Mr. O'Neill. It was, however, decided that they (the State Central Committee) had absolute jurisdiction over disputes arising in all the Congressional districts, and referred the dispute in the Second to their Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Leeds, chairman, Tittermary, Miller, and Elliott, of Philadelphia; Mackay, of Allegheny; Scranton, of Luzerne, and Garretson of Schuylkill. This committee was announced by the secretary, who read from his minutes, and acquiesced in by the chairman, Mr. John Covode.

Subsequently the Executive Committee met in Philadelphia on the 29th of August and September 2 and 6. Mr. O'Neill received notice to appear before said committee, but failed to do so. I appeared at each meeting with my papers, credential, and witnesses, some sixty in number. No quorum could be obtained until the meeting held September 6. The committee, without hearing any evidence, although the resolution agreed upon by the State Committee directed "that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee," adopted a set of resolutions ordering the reconvening of the convention, and selected one of their number, Charles A. Miller, to act as temporary chairman and also a committee on contested seats.

After the adoption by the Executive Committee of the resolution reconvening the convention, I proposed to Mr. O'Neill to acquiesce in the decision and meet in the convention with his delegates, pledging myself that if he should receive the nomination I would heartily endorse and support him. This he positively refused to do.

In compliance with the decision of the State Executive Committeee, the convention reassembled on Tuesday, September 13, when I received the nomination a second time, having received 44 out of 68 votes.

In the meantime, fearing that the State Executive Committee was not wholly in Mr. O'Neill's interests, influence had been brought to bear upon Mr. Covode to repudiate the Executive Committee and appoint one which was wholly at the service of Mr. O'Neill. Through the trickery, duplicity, and treachery of honest (?) John Covode this was done, and a committee, consisting of Mahlon H. Dickinson (Chief Commissioner of Highways), Chairman, John E. Addicks (Health Officer), William R Leeds (Collector of Internal Revenue, Second district, and nominee for Sheriff), Pennypacker, of Chester, Horatio Gates Jones, Garrettson of Schuylkill, and Ewings of Allegheny.

This committee, acting as it did without authority, and in direct disobedience of the resolution agreed upon at Altoona, and without even notifying me, or attempting to give me an opportunity of being heard before them, adopted a resolution declaring that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

These are the facts of the case, and if I had been permitted to have the evidence heard by either committee could have shown conclusively:—

I. That Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee, that he never received the nomination, *his delegates having bolted from the Convention.*

II. That a majority of the delegates were against him, 46 out of 68.

III. That there has never been a contest for a Congressional nomination in any district in the State where there have been such outrageous and stupendous frauds committed upon the people as there have in this.

IV. That on the part of Mr. O'Neill some of these frauds are as follows:—

1. Failure to comply with the rules relative to registering voters.

2. Striking legal voters from the registry, because in opposition to Mr. O'Neill.

3. That seven of his delegates were inside officers at the delegate election, judges of their own election.

4. Bribery of election officers by money and Government appointments.

5. Stuffing of ballot boxes.

6. Destruction of ballot boxes where the vote was against Mr. O'Neill, by a mob organized for that purpose.

7. Voting of men under the names of voters known to be deceased.

8. Voting known Democrats.

9. Voting on names of the removals from divisions.

10. Voting men from the Second, Third, and Fourth wards and residents of other cities.

11. Control and manipulation of the City Executive Committee by Mr. O'Neill, by showing among other things that Mr. O'Neill, upon several occasions, asserted "that he was all right—he had fixed the City Executive Committee, and that Creely would only have five votes in said committee."

The question to be determined is, Are party rules to be binding or not? Is it worth while for a man to exert himself to procure a nomination for office, and after having done so honorably, to have his nomination set aside by the City Executive Committee because a majority of said committee favor some other man?

Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee of the people of the Second district. He is the nominee of the City Executive Committee—a committee which should be for the good of the whole Republican party, but which, as at present constituted, is a partisan committee in the interests of, and controlled by, United States Government officials.

The real secret of the opposition to my nomination is simply this:—In the convention Mr. O'Neill did not have a delegate who did not hold office under the General Government, and which he had been instrumental in procuring. These men having failed to secure his nomination, it is now *"rule or ruin."* So long as they are holding position and draining the United States Treasury they are strict party men, but the moment they have to give place to others they become disorganizers.

The 11th of October will decide whether or not Mr. O'Neill, who, notwithstanding the printing of his name upon the ticket by the City Executive Committee, is running as an independent candidate, can be elected in opposition to the choice of the people.

I further desire to state that, willing to make any sacrifice of my personal interests for the benefit of my party, I have repeatedly offered to withdraw, provided Mr. O'Neill would do the same, and take up a new man. This he has steadily refused.

As to my position and views upon the leading questions of the day, I am strongly in favor of protection to American industry—no man can properly represent any portion of the State of Pennsylvania who is not; inflexibly opposed to the importation of coolie labor in any form, deeming it degrading to the intelligent, educated workingmen of the country, and in opposition to the principles of our republican institutions, and pledge myself that if elected will do all in my power to secure such legislation as will effectually prevent coolie importation. I am opposed to the granting of the public lands for merely speculative purposes. The future welfare of our country demands their reservation for the benefit of actual settlers. And, finally, am as sound upon, and as true to, all Republican principles, as any man in the Republican party.

I remain, very respectfully,
JOHN V. CREELY.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 6, 1870.

Whereas, a systematic attempt has been made in the Twenty-sixth ward to distract the Republican party with the evident design of throwing the ward into the hands of the Democracy, and

Whereas, certain persons, aided by the misrepresentations of Democratic newspapers, have endeavored to deceive the Republican voters of said ward as to who are the nominees of the party; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee republish its decision in the case of said ward, so that those citizens who desire to support the Republican ticket may not be misled by the traitorous movements of persons in the pay of our enemies. The following is the Republican ward ticket in the Twenty-sixth ward:—

Select Council—JAMES B. ALEXANDER.
Common Council—Captain WM. THORNTON, ROBERT BRIGGS, JOHN S. HUHN.
School Directors—FRANCIS GWYNN, Sr., JOHN KESSLER, JACOB MOORE.
Constables—ALEXANDER McNEIL, JOHN LAIRD.

Any other ticket pretending to be Republican is only intended to deceive.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 19 2t

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmst&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 368 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw§ No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 3§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Osnaburgs, Ticking, etc., No. 25 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the Construction of a Sewer on Seventeenth street, from Arch to Chesnut street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following Sewer, viz.:—On the line of Seventeenth street from the sewer on Arch street, southwardly to the line of Chesnut street; to be in diameter three feet and laid with a four-and-a-half-inch arch; said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewer above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewer in manner and form authorized by ordinance, entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the constitution of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Fourteenth Division of the Twentieth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the place of holding the elections in the Fourteenth division of the Twentieth ward shall be held hereafter at the house southeast corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets, the former place for holding elections being no longer available for said purpose.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any, or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"
and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS.—INDORSED Proposals for furnishing Randall's Elocution and Lawrence's Speaker to the Board of Public Education will be received at the office, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, October 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 7 fmth 3t Secretary.

THE

WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m

OBITUARY.

Prosper Merimee.

A cable telegram announces the death of this distinguished author and member of the French Academy. He was born at Paris on the 28th of September, 1803. His father was the painter Merimee, Secretary of the School of Fine Arts. After receiving an excellent education the subject of this sketch studied law and was received as an advocate, but instead of practising his profession he at once entered into the service of the government, at the same time making a specialty of literature, which occupied all his leisure hours.

After the revolution of 1830 Comte d'Argout appointed him Secretary to his Cabinet, and subsequently he became Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Chief of Bureau to the Minister of Marine. In 1831 he succeeded M. Vitet as Inspector of Ancient and Historical Works of France; but this position he abandoned almost immediately after its acceptance to re-enter the Ministry.

M. Merimee made several tours through France for literary purposes. The results of these journeys were his "Voyage dans le midi de la France" (1835-8), "Voyage dans l'ouest de la France" (1836-8), "Voyage dans Auvergne et dans Limousin" (1838), "Voyage en Corse" (1840-8), "Monuments Historiques" (this being a report to the Minister of the Interior), "Peintures de l'eglise Saint-Savin," with designs by Gerard Seguin (1844). In 1840, while on a visit to Spain, he became acquainted with the Empress Eugenie, who seems to have borne him in friendly remembrance after her elevation to the throne. The revolution of 1848 was supported by him, and the Provisional Government appointed him one of the commissioners charged with the work of selling the property of the Orleans family.

Some time after, because the courts had condemned M. Libri, an old friend of his, for contumacy, M. Merimee published two letters in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, sharply criticising the action of the Judges. For this he was brought before the Court and condemned to make an apology, as also to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment. He succeeded M. Nodlier in the French Academy. Never having been at any time a Republican he was one of the earliest to give in his adhesion to the Empire, and in 1853 he was appointed a Senator of France. He was named Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1860, having been for several years previous an officer of the order.

It would consume more space than we can spare to name all the published works of M. Merimee. They are quite numerous and voluminous, and have won for their author a decidedly high reputation.

By his death the French Academy loses one of its most brilliant members.

Tih-see, Prince of Kung.

A cable despatch from Bombay, via London, mentions a report that the Prince of Kung has been murdered in China. Should this report prove true it will be generally regretted by all foreign Governments, as the Prince was one of the most liberal men in the Empire. He was an uncle of the reigning Emperor Ki-tsiang, and brother of the Emperor Hieng-fung, who died in August, 1861. For many years he had held important positions in the Empire, and after the death of his brother he became regent, and held that office during the minority of Ki-tsiang.

He first obtained a reputation in Europe and America at the time of the diplomatic quarrel which followed the last war between China and Great Britain and France. Appointed absolute plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty, he astonished the representatives of the allies by a display of diplomatic skill they had hardly expected to meet with in China. The treaty which he concluded was as advantageous to his country as to England and France, and was observed with scrupulous fidelity until lately. To the influence of the Prince of Kung was due the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Envoy Extraordinary to foreign powers, and it is said that he gave the mission a hearty support, and did all in his power to make it successful.

At this time he was Prime Minister of the Empire, which position he had held from the close of the regency. He did much to extend the resources of China and to liberalize her policy and place her on a footing with the civilized nations of Europe and America. If he has been murdered we may depend upon it that it has been because his enlightened and progressive policy was inimical to the wretched barbarians who have for some time past been engaged in the bloody work of massacring foreigners. The Prince of Kung probably endeavored to suppress these barbarous manifestations, and became a victim to his humanity and endeavors to advance his people to the height of Christian civilization.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 8 4

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 28 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday October 12, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 120 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 26 t

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.	Payable in gold.	Payable in currency.
First Cabin	$75	Steerage $
To London	80	To London 35
To Paris	90	To Paris 38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax 15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

6 1 6m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mth

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. D NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 8, 1870. 9 16 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to 15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf 4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22 J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 365

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1624 Arch street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, Carpets, superior Steinway Piano, Satin Curtains, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1624 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture.
Catalogues now ready. 10 10 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE CLOSING SALE OF MESSRS. JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS' Fine Sheffield Plated Ware and fine Table Cutlery.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10½ o'clock, at No 1110 Chesnut street, will be held a closing sale of Messrs. Joseph Deakin & Sons' celebrated Sheffield Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, consisting in part of oyster and soup tureens; entree dishes; gold-lined tea sets of six pieces, with urns to match; cake baskets; wine castors; butter dishes, etc.
CUTLERY.
Also, a very large assortment of fine ivory handle table and tea knives, with carvers and steels to match.
The goods can be examined on Monday. 10 8 2t

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street
(Girard Row).
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF OVER 100 FRENCH Plate, Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Bouquet, Pier, and Base Tables of New Designs, with Marbles.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, over 100 French plate mantel and pier glasses of the latest patterns, with gold gilt and walnut and gold frames, manufactured by the best workmen. Also a handsome assortment of bouquet, pier, console, and bracket tables of new designs, with various styles of marble slabs. The goods will be arranged for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, with catalogues. 10 7 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco. 10 5 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [10 7 5t
October 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
In handsome Frames—From Private Collections.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 12, at 11 o'clock. 10 7 4t

Sale at No. 1509 Girard avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brussels, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Girard avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, etc.. 10 6 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 5

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 26 tf

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AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
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Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888'24

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Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 6

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive BEER Dining rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St. Philadelphia. 9 24 19t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Where it is Located—A Complete Canvass.

The careful enumeration of the qualified colored voters published in THE TELEGRAPH on Saturday shows an aggregate of about 5400 names.

Comparing these lists with the official registry just made, the numbers are fully sustained in every ward and division that has been examined. At the usual rate of seven inhabitants to one qualified voter, the colored population of the city would reach 37,500, and there is the best reason to believe that it is not less than 35,000. At present these people reside more largely in the Seventh ward than any other, and next in the Fifth and Fourth wards.

In registering the voters the official canvassers have generally been fair and careful, yet a good many have failed to get registered in consequence of absence when the canvassers called, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting registered on the extra lists. The officers have in one very populous division, the Second of the Seventh ward, been very obstinate and stringent, requiring every colored man to be vouched for by two white householders. In most cases this was impossible, since the whole street would be occupied by colored men. Some fifty or sixty perfectly well-known residents lose their votes in that division from this cause. In other districts of the first eight wards from three to five per cent. of the qualified voters have failed to get registered, chiefly from want of prompt attention, and from absence at their summer employments. Generally a very commendable faithfulness has been shown by officers to give them a chance, and by the colored people to do honor to the first occasion of exercising their rights.

As to qualification by payment of tax, there will also be difficulty—some not knowing that this is necessary, some not being able to pay the tax, and others not attending to the duty in time. Ten per cent. of the registered vote will be lost for reasons connected with this point, unless immediate attention be paid to this most important matter. Possibly a greater difficulty will be the great number to vote in three or four of the larger divisions. In the Third and Sixth divisions of the Fifth ward, and the First and Second of the Seventh ward, the aggregates of both colored and white are large, and it is inexplicable that the divisions were not divided:—

FIFTH WARD.

	White.	Colored.	Total Registered.
Third division	508	472	980
Sixth division	680	204	884

SEVENTH WARD.

First division	482	362	846
Second division	453	402	855

THE CONDUCTORS' EXCURSION OVER THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—In response to an invitation extended by the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroad Companies, the delegates to the Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association of the United States and Canadas, which has just closed its proceedings in Philadelphia, left the West Philadelphia depot at 10 o'clock on Saturday for Jersey City and New York, on a special train provided by the above-named companies. After a delightful and remarkably quick trip, the actual running time between Philadelphia and Jersey City being two hours and thirty-five minutes, during which the visitors were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful building improvements on the line of the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads, Jersey City was reached, and the excursionists were at once conducted to Taylor's Hotel, where they sat down to a splendid complimentary dinner, extended by the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroad Companies. After the dinner, during which a number of toasts were proposed and properly responded to, the main body of the excursionists proceeded to New York, and enjoyed the sight of the metropolis. The party were accompanied from Philadelphia by J. Warren Gore, Esq., the General Ticket Agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Mr. F. W. Jackson, General Superintendent of the line.

INTERESTING SERVICE.—Yesterday morning there was a very large congregation at West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of the quarterly communion season. Five persons were added to the church on profession. The exercises were of the deepest interest. Dr. Willits was even more eloquent than usual, and the music was of the most exquisite character. The organist, Mr W. C. Ewing, has a very superior choir, which shows unmistakable improvement from Sabbath to Sabbath, and with the admirable singing and the powerful preaching this church is becoming quite attractive to strangers as well as to the large congregation. Since the heavy debt on West Arch was extinguished last year there has been a gradual and steady growth in membership and attendance. We understand the authorities in that church have a series of lectures in contemplation for this winter, and we rejoice at the fact that at least one of our fashionable churches is to be thus thrown open for the good of the community. This is as it should be. Many prominent lecturers are vastly more impressive in a church than elsewhere, and from the selections already made we have every reason to believe that the West Arch lectures will be entertaining, instructive, and remunerative, as well as the means of doing great good. Let the progressive work begin, as the season is passing.

BLACK BASS IN THE DELAWARE.—This project is progressing favorably. The originator, Mr. Thaddeus Norris, exhibits a list of contributions, in the aggregate two hundred dollars. There are other lists, one at Mr. Krider's, corner of Walnut and Second streets; one at Mr. J. D. Sergeant's office, No. 420 Walnut street; and another at the office of the *Germantown Telegraph*, where subscriptions to this praiseworthy undertaking will be received. With any excess over the amount required for this purpose it is proposed to try the experiment of hatching a few thousand salmon eggs, and putting them into the head waters of the Delaware. True to instinct, the young salmon, after going to sea, will return to their native river, as shad do. So in a few years we may have salmon as well as black bass in our river.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW—APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHALS.—Under the recent naturalization act passed by Congress the United States Marshal was empowered to appoint deputies for the purpose of preserving the peace at the election polls where Congressmen are being voted for. In accordance with the provisions of the act United States Marshal Gregory will this afternoon appoint about two hundred deputies. They will be then sworn and given their badges, bearing the inscription "U. S. Deputy Marshal." They will also receive instructions that they are only to interfere in cases where their services are actually necessary. They will be stationed in about one-half of the precincts throughout the city.

THE REPUBLICANS of the First ward have made excellent selections for their ward ticket. Mr. William K. Park is an earnest friend of the working classes, and will ably represent them in the Select, and Heber C. Robinson, who is well known as an intelligent and capable gentleman, and in every way worthy of the generous support which he will no doubt receive, will do credit in the Common Council.

The present efficient Secretary of the School board, Henry N. Rutter, is also a candidate for re-election. His past record, which is bright, will insure him a large majority.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of the "Speakman bridge across the Delaware" will be held tomorrow (Tuesday,) the 11th instant, at the United States Engineer office, No. 208 S. Fifth street, at 12 o'clock M., to examine and report on its feasibility. Persons interested in the question of an obstruction to the navigation of the river should present their objections, if any exist, to such a project.

FIREMAN INJURED.—John Gray, a member of the Harmony Fire Company, fell from a ladder at the fire yesterday afternoon, at Twelfth and Willow streets. He sustained severe injuries to his ribs and arms. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—James Ogden was arrested last night on a charge of stealing a coat from a house at Grey's Ferry Road and South street. He admitted the fact, and was sent below by Alderman Dallas.

WIFE BEATER.—Charles Kath, the proprietor of a beer saloon at Gaul and Aramingo streets, has been held by Alderman Heins to answer the charge of beating his wife. She alleges that he used a bung-driver over her head.

IDENTIFIED.—The three ducks found in the possession of John Snyder on Saturday last have been identified by a German woman living near Frankford. John will be before Alderman Heins this afternoon.

FATAL CASUALTY.—John Cleary, who was injured on the North Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning, died last evening at the Episcopal Hospital. Coroner Taylor was notified to hold an inquest.

A CRAZY WOMAN.—Yesterday morning a crazy colored woman was found near Roxborough in an almost nude condition. Clothing was provided her and she was taken to the Almshouse.

ELECTION CASES.

More Canvassers Held for Trial.

George Benson and J. C. Lightfoot, Republican canvassers of the Fifth division of the Twenty-second ward, were arraigned before Alderman Kerr this morning, for a further hearing upon the charge of conspiring with William Hopkins to violate the Registry act. The prosecution endeavored to prove on Saturday that the canvassers illegally placed upon the assessment list the names of two colored men who, it is alleged, admitted that they had not paid any taxes within two years, and who were furnished tax receipts after their names had been entered on the registry. The names of the colored men are Isaac McKinsey and Samuel Lee. The former testified this morning that he was a resident of Germantown. At the request of the Alderman Isaac presented his tax receipt, which he said was given to him by Mr. Hopkins on to-day a week ago; witness paid fifty cents for the receipt; he had lived all his life in Germantown; the receipt was dated October 1, two days before it was given to him.

Mr. Mann, representing the defendants, presented the regular assessment list, showing McKinsey's name entered there in proper form.

Samuel Lee testified that he had no tax receipt, but his name was put on the list.

Mr. Sorber, the Democratic canvasser, testified that he objected to the names of the colored men being placed on the list; he did not hear Hopkins say that McKinsey's name was on the regular list; Hopkins told the other canvassers to put the names down; that he could see that the men got tax receipts; witness was not aware that Lee's name was stricken from the list of qualified voters.

Mr. Mann said that no crime had been committed. It was shown that McKinsey was on the regular list, and therefore everything was done in order. As to Lee there was no intentional design on the part of the canvassers to commit a wrong.

Mr. Cassidy, representing the prosecution, asked for a binding over of the canvassers upon the charge of misdemeanor in office. As to Hopkins there was no evidence of guilt on his part, and he would not therefore ask for his binding over.

The Aldermen held Lightfoot and Benson in $300 bail each to answer.

Caleb G. Collins, John Siner, Thomas Benson, and Thomas Clemens, the two latter canvassers of the Seventeenth division of the Nineteenth ward, and the former vouchers, were charged with illegally striking from the list the names of qualified voters.

William A. Murtha, the Democratic canvasser of the same division, testified that on the evening of the 3d of October, Collins and Siner appeared, and presented a list of twenty-five names to be stricken from the list; these names were stricken off on the affidavits of Collins and Siner, who swore to the best of their knowledge that they were disqualified by reason of removal; witness protested to the wholesale manner of erasing names from the list, and one of the canvassers agreed with him, and showed a disposition not to strike the names off; witness presented a list of the twenty-five persons, whose names were stricken off.

Mr. Mann, counsel, presented a list also, which witness said was a correct one. Witness further said that all, with the exception of three, had moved away; these three he could not find, but their wives were living at the places given as their residences.

Mr. Mann contended that the men had deserted their families, and witness admitted that one of them was said to be somewhere in the country.

Mr. Mann inquired of Murtha if nearly all the names stricken off were not Republicans, and he answered yes. The three referred to by him were Democrats, and they were entitled to vote, provided they were in the city.

Mr. Murtha called off the names of persons whom he testified were voters in the division, and whose names were stricken from the list in consequence of Brown testifying that he had served subpœnas on the parties, and they did not appear. Witness further testified that some of the parties deny receiving notices to appear before the canvassers.

A naturalized citizen testified that he had been served with a subpœna signed by Brown and Clemens, but it was not filled up and he did not know where to appear. This citizen did not receive his papers until September 26, but before that Murtha had placed his name on the list as a qualified voter.

Mr. Cassidy here stated that he would not call any more witnesses, as he thought a case had been made out.

Mr. Mann claimed, and Murtha admitted it, that the canvassers had acted conscientiously, and he would insist on hearing all the testimony. What was shown might be sufficient to make a great hurrah, but it was a lamentable failure to make out a case of crime.

The naturalized citizen was again called to the stand, and he testified that he had been voting on his father's papers previous to taking out his own papers.

Mr. Mann—This has misled the canvassers.

The magistrate disposed of the case by holding the canvassers to bail in the sum of $4000 and the vouchers in $2000.

False Registration.

William Mereto was arraigned before Alderman Beitler this morning upon the charge of false registration. He was arrested on the complaint of John A. Armstrong, who charges him with aiding, abetting, assisting, and procuring said Armstrong, William H. Sleeper, and others, to be falsely registered and assessed in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of voting illegally at an election to be held in said city for members of Congress and other officers, on October 11, 1870. Armstrong's complaints are as follow:—

City of Philadelphia, ss.

John A. Armstrong being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says as follows:—I reside at No. 1021 Filbert street, in said city; William Mereto, John Mackey, and Thomas Murray persuaded, aided, and abetted deponent and William H. Sleeper to be registered in the ninth ward, for the purpose of voting at an election for member of Congress and other officers to be held in said city, October 11, 1870. Deponent was registered at No. 1619 Market street, giving his residence there at No. 1903 Market street; he is a tinsmith and Filbert, giving his residence in Twenty-first street. Deponent also attempted to be registered at Thirteenth and Filbert street, and on Filbert street, below Eleventh, but did not succeed these two places William Mereto and John Mackey instructed deponent as to where he should give his residence for the purpose of being registered. Thomas Murray, above mentioned, was, as deponent believes, registered in Filbert street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and also at other places in said ward. William Mereto and John Mackey both gave deponent and Sleeper instructions as to the house from which they were to be registered, Mereto writing the directions on a slip of paper so that no mistake could be made. Mereto and Mackey would first go around and find some house from which we could be registered, and then would give us the written slip.

J. A. ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, A. D. 1870. DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

The statement of William H. Sleeper is to the same effect.

Armstrong, who makes the affidavit, is James A Reilly, who made his escape in such a mysterious manner from the Sixth District Police Station, and Mereto, one of the defendants, is a brother of special officer Mereto, who is now under bail for aiding in the escape of Reilly.

Mereto was held in $3000 bail for a further hearing on Thursday at noon.

THE "WATCHERS."

Their Duties and Privileges at the Polls To-morrow.

The following questions were submitted and answered to in the Circuit Court this morning:—

First. Whether watchers of election, appointed under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the naturalization law, etc., approved July 14, 1870," have the right to be present at the meeting of the Judges in the ward to make out the returns of all the votes given in such ward, and at the meeting of the Return Judge to add together the number of votes given in the ward, and to make out full and complete returns of the said votes?

Second. Whether the said election watchers must be sworn or affirmed before proceeding to discharge their official duties?

To these questions Judge McKennan made the following answers:—

To the first question—The functions of the watcher cease when the votes are counted and a certificate of the number cast is made out. This question is answered in the negative.

To the second question—The watchers are not required to be sworn or affirmed.

Inquiry was also made as to whether the watchers had the right to handle the ballots in any case, to which Judge McKennan responded "no."

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Catharine Drexel, widow of the late Francis M. Drexel, was admitted to probate this morning, in the office of the Register of Wills. The estate amounts to about $500,000.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $2000.
St. John's Roman Catholic Asylum, $2000.
House of the Good Shepherd, $2000.
St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $2000.
Northern Home for Friendless Children, $1000.
Children's Home at Nos. 408 and 410 Biddle street, $2000.
German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, $2000.
St. John's Orphan Asylum, $2000.
St. Joseph's Hospital, $2000.

The remainder of the estate is divided among her daughters and their children. No provision is made for any of her sons, for the following reason, which appears in the will:—

"I have made no provision in this my will for any of my sons, for the only reason that, having been engaged with their late father for many years in a profitable business, and having succeeded him in it, they all enjoy opportunities of acquiring competencies which are necessarily wanting to my daughters; and the disposition made by me of my estate is not dictated by any greater love or attachment for my daughters, but simply by a desire to place all my children, as far as I have been able, on a footing of equality."

The deceased, in accordance with the will of her late husband, appointed John D. Vankenan as trustee for her daughters, and Anthony J. Drexel and John D. Lankenan as the executors of her will.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

M. Gambetta at Tours.

He Says Paris is Impregnable

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Cuban Celebration in New York.

Conviction of a Murderer.

A Disaster at Sea.

FROM EUROPE.

Gambetta Upon the Defenses of Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—M. Gambetta, Secretary of the Interior, has just arrived here from Paris. His proclamation to the people of the several departments has the following relative to affairs in that city:—"By order of the Republican Government I have left Paris to transmit to you the hopes of the Parisians and others of those who are seeking to deliver France from foreigners. Paris, invested for seventeen days, presents a spectacle of two million of men forgetting their differences to withstand the invaders, who expected civil discord.

"The Revolution found Paris without guns or arms of any kind. Four hundred thousand of the National Guard are now armed, and one hundred thousand Mobiles and sixty thousand regulars are assembled. The foundries are casting cannon, and the women are making millions of cartridges daily. Each battalion of National Guards have two mitrailleuses and field pieces, and are preparing for sorties. The forts are manned by the marines, and are supplied with artillery of the greatest excellence, and served by gunners the first in the world.

"Hitherto their fire has kept the enemy from erecting the smallest work. The enceinte on the 4th had only 500 cannon, now it has 3800, with 400 rounds for each. Every defense has its men at their posts. The Nationals drill constantly. Behind the enceinte is a third line of defense, the barricades, which are adapted to the genius of the Parisians. This has all been achieved calmly and orderly amid general patriotism. The impregnability of Paris is no illusion. It cannot be captured or surprised, and there is no danger of the sedition or starvation which the Prussians have been counting on."

FROM NEW YORK.

The Wilkes Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The libel suit against Saunders D. Bruce and Hamilton W. Busby was before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. Defendants were represented by counsel, who said his clients would plead guilty to the charge of publishing a libel against Wilkes, because since their last appearance in court they had made inquiries as to the truth of the libel and found the charges wholly untrue. They desired to express to Wilkes regret for the publication. As the only atonement they would plead guilty in court and retract everything. Sentence was postponed.

Conviction of a Murderer.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Daniel C. Burdick, indicted for the murder of a colored man named H. H. Baker, at Olean, on the 2d of October, 1869, tried at the January term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of March, but who obtained a stay of proceedings, and finally a new trial, which came on at the October term of the Court, has been again convicted of murder and remanded for sentence.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A fire in Charlestown last night, at the junction of Medford and Bunker Hill streets, destroyed the stables of H. M. Barlil and Hudson & Allen, together with eight horses. Several wooden tenements owned by A. H. Allen and A. Hovey, and occupied by poor families, were also destroyed. Loss, $10,000.

Outrage Upon Frank Moran.

Early Sunday morning Frank Moran was knocked down by Frank Lowry on Chelsea Bridge, robbed of $42 and thrown overboard. Moran was rescued and Lowry arrested.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour quiet and heavy; State, $5@5·90; Ohio, $5·50@6·35; Western, $5@6·45; Southern, $5·50@8·35. Wheat dull and drooping; sales, 49,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·27; winter red Western at $1·30@1·32. Corn quiet and heavy; sales, 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats dull and heavy; sales, 23,000 bushels Ohio at 53@56c.; Western at 51@52c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $25.50@25·75; extra, $21·50@22·50. Lard steady; steam, 14¾@16; kettle, 16@16½. Whisky quiet at 89c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Stocks very strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90⅞; Canton, 66¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 100⅛; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾, ex. div.; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire at Milton.

MILTON, Pa., Oct. 10.—The magnificent store of William F. Nagle, on the corner of Front and Broadway, took fire on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, and was damaged to a heavy amount. Fully insured in the York Mutual and Philadelphia offices.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Cotton nominally at 16c. Flour firm and active. Wheat firm and unchanged, except Western, which is lower; choice Maryland red, $1·65@170.; good to prime, $1·40@1·55; fair to good, $1·25@1·35; common, $1·10@1·20; white wheat, $1·40@1·75; winter red Western, $1·28@1·35. Corn—white dull at 90c.@$1; yellow, 90@96c.; Western, 85@90c. Oats firm at 50c. Rye, 75@90c. Pork more firm at $26·50@27. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 17½c.; clear do., 17¾@18c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 25@25½c. Lard firmer at 16½@17c. Whisky in good demand at 90@91c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Register's Court.

In our legal reports of the third instant, in the case of Mary P. Loxley's estate, the appeal of Mrs. Eliza J. Murray from the decision of the late Register was reported as dismissed. Such, however, was not the case. The case came before the Court on a motion to dismiss the appeal of Mrs. Murray. This appeal, however, was not dismissed, but on the contrary the motion to dismiss was refused, and the appeal was sustained.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The docks contained eighteen or twenty prisoners this morning, but only a few could be tried because of the non-attendance of witnesses.

George Wilson (colored) pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a baker shop at Ninth and Snippen streets, and stealing a small sum of money from the till.

Frederick Meyer was convicted of the larceny of a small quantity of pork.

No Court To-morrow.

The election law having been so altered at the last session of the Legislature as to relieve the judges of the duty of filing vacant offices at the polls, the courts will not be open to-morrow, and this court will adjourn until Thursday.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was irregular and unsettled, with more activity, the high borrowing rates for cash gold checking the speculation for a decline, and the prospect of a protracted war in Europe giving the premium a sharp reaction toward the close, when, after a decline from 114 to 112⅞, there was an advance to 113⅝. The upward movement lacks force, however, for the reason that each fractional improvement in the premium permits the fulfillment of large ordeas for exportable products, and thus supplies exchange. The sterling market was weak to the close under the continued sales of bills drawn by the Canadian banks in the process of utilizing their capital in this market.

"The Government market was extremely steady, and, in the middle of the week, the foreign bankers were large purchasers, to realize a little profit afforded by a sudden advance in London, where the 62's touched 91¾, almost the highest European quotation ever made.

"Money, except on one or two days, when some small houses paid seven per cent., was in steady supply at five to six per cent. on Government and stock collaterals. The bank statement was a mystery to the street, for the reason that the week had shown no activity corresponding with the diminution of resources, but produced no unfavorable effect, for the reason that the operations of Treasury in disbursing two and a half millions of gold (one and a half for the redeemed five per cents of 1871) and two millions of currency at the close of the week, were too late to have their full result appear in the average."

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

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One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

This is a matter in which the whole community is deeply interested, and requires some little reflection ere it can be satisfactorily determined. The retired capitalist and the men of moderate means look forward to the new buildings with some dread that taxation may be wantonly increased, but their fears are idle, and the whole will be done to the satisfaction of the public if the start be right from the beginning and the people are willing to act in accordance with the spirit of the age and the necessities of the position, and not, crab-like, go backward.

Say twenty years ago, then Sixth and Chesnut was the centre of the city. All the business houses were located in the lower part of the city, but such is not the case now. Lots which before had cost their owners taxes, and did not bring in a dollar of income, have since brought large prices, and the houses which they had left were converted into stores; in fact, there was a period when dwellings were actually scarce in the city, and, strange as it may seem, large premiums were asked and demanded for houses which before that time had brought but a comparatively small rent. The tide of business was west; dwellings of the most elegant and substantial kind were erected, and the western part of the city could soon boast rows of the most elegant buildings, with all the modern conveniences. A large and wealthy population had sprung up, as it were by magic, in the western part of the city. In the lower part the change was equally apparent; house after house was altered into stores, and this too in limits where it was scarcely thought that business would pay. This was particularly the case in Chesnut, Walnut, and Arch, beyond Tenth. Sixth and Chesnut is not now and has long since resigned her central supremacy. Sixth and Chesnut is not now the part of the city whence all the rest is to be governed, nor are the people disposed tamely to submit to the rule of a few who, for their own selfish purposes, are determined to rush blindly on what some of them know very little about. One fact is patent, and cannot be gainsayed, that there is now, and that there has been for the last two years, a strong disposition to go to the western part of the city. The new Cathedral is built in that part, rows of splendid houses decorate both North and South Broad street, West Philadelphia abounds in commodious mansions of all sizes, schools and churches to correspond accompany these dwellings, and this is but the commencement; there are still vacant lots in all that section of the city, and the owners merely wait till the times are more settled and building materials cheaper; then rows of houses, emulating those in Green, Mount Vernon, and Wallace will ornament the western part of the city. One fact is exceedingly significant, that all the religious corporations who erect new places of worship put them up in the western part of the city. The importance of this fact was well known when the Cathedral was built on Logan Square and Isaac S. Hoyt, when he erected those houses on Vine and Summer streets, was keenly alive to the fact (though he never reaped the benefit of it) that the western part of the city was the spot for new enterprises of pith and moment.

The city of Philadelphia has no right to seize the public property; it does not belong to the city, except as a public square, and no one has a right to meddle with it. The city is the guardian of that property, and only for a specific purpose. She is a trustee, and as such dare not go beyond the instructions in the deeds.

The estate on West Penn Square is also the property of the city; but that is free, there is no restriction, and the circumstances of the times point to that as a suitable location. It seems the most absolute folly to build now, and say twenty years hence alter the position of the courts of justice. In the European cities some of the tribunals have not changed for centuries, and when first built were on the outskirts of the town. But Penn Square is the actual centre, and due allowance must be made for the wants of the city, Germantown, West Philadelphia, and the rural districts, which in time will be improved, and a due provision must be made for the wants of the future. 1t

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS, VOTE FOR PENN SQUARES FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Being designed by William Penn for public use; and being most convenient now and in future for the majority of the people. Save Washington Square, as such, from desecration and destruction, in honor of the immortal Washington, and for the health and recreation of all in that vicinity. The buildings will cost no more upon Penn Squares, and will add vastly to beautify the city if put there. 1t

THE RARE OLD PLAYERS.
An entirely new Lecture by
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, bearing date October 8, 1870:—

"His (William D. Kelley) doubtful action in the Ways and Means Committee and in the House of Representatives, upon the renewal of the odious Income tax."

Mr. Kelley, with Mr. McCarthy, of New York, in the committee voted to repeal the Income tax. Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, the two Democratic members of the Ways and Means, voted to retain the income tax.

In the House, at the last session of Congress, Judge Kelley, when the bill for reducing Internal Revenue Taxes was under consideration, voted for the repeal of the Income tax. When the bill came back from the Senate, where the Income tax had been reduced from three to two and one-half per cent., Judge Kelley voted for this reduction and against the House bill.

Judge Kelley led the advocates for the repeal of the Internal taxes.

In the acts of Congress of July 13, 1866; March 2, 1867; March 31, 1868, and July 14, 1870, are contained the exemptions from internal taxation. Judge Kelley advocated and voted for all of them.

He particularly supported the repeal of the taxes on slaughtered animals, articles of food, raw materials, and on manufactures.

He advocated and voted for the repeal of Internal taxes, when certain Democratic Congressmen voted to retain them; and when the New York *World* and other Democratic papers urged their retention.

These are facts on record at Washington, in the public press of both parties and in the neutral press, and yet this Conservative Democratic committee deals in such unblushing falsehood. Whether Democrat or Republican, we beg that you will judge for yourself, and not through the medium of falsehood, such as this committee proves to be. 1t

REASONS WHY JAMES LYND SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:—

1. HE HAS NO EMINENCE AS A LAWYER.—Previous to his election by Councils as City Solicitor, he was scarcely known professionally, and while City Solicitor he was remarkable only for cloudy opinions and the fidelity with which he collected costs.

2. HE HAS BEEN A RASH SPECULATOR.—Oil Companies, without oil; Coal Companies, without coal—there was an abundance of dust—and Building Associations, without substantial basis, have been his hobbies; and he has ridden them, while many innocent contributors have trudged along on foot.

3. For the purpose of securing and retaining public positions he has resorted to most dishonorable expedients. It is said that a political barter made him the President of Select Council. While holding that office he was, contrary to the spirit of the law, made City Solicitor; and then by special legislation at Harrisburg, obtained by his personal efforts and other means, he PROLONGED HIS TENURE OF OFFICE FOR ONE YEAR.

4. HE IS A VINDICTIVE MAN.—We give an example:—One of our city Representatives at Harrisburg opposed the bill extending Mr. Lynd's term of office. Up to that time they were on intimate and familiar terms. Since that time Mr. Lynd has never recognized or spoken to his former friend.

5. HE IS A POLITICIAN IN THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE SENSE OF THE WORD.—He engineered his own nomination. During the canvass men were buttonholed at every corner; letters soliciting interviews fell on the town like snowflakes; he argued his own claims for the place he sought, and when the convention was in session, was in the immediate neighborhood, in consultation with his political adherents; and, finally, jumped at the nomination made by a minority—114 out of a convention of 306 delegates.

6. Among the few lawyers who voted for him, not one of professional distinction can be named. We write with an accurate list of all in the convention who supported him, before us, and we challenge contradiction.

7. He has a long roll of judgments against him in the Court of which he seeks to be a member.

8. He would be liable to have suits brought against him in his own Court, and suits of such a nature as to compel his associates upon the bench to pass upon the honesty of some of his former business transactions.

9. At every term of the Court there would be jurors upon the panel who had suffered either from his lack of judgment or his financial "operations," and this would be liable to impair their confidence in any statements he might make touching the matter before them.

10. He is the only candidate for judicial office in this city who has ever found it necessary to defend his character.

11. He is the only *professional* man of whom we have heard who has taken the benefit of the Bankrupt act—a law which was passed to relieve those who are subjected to the ordinary vicissitudes of *trade* and *business*. 1t

JAMES LYND, ESQ.—YOU ASKED WHY was a discharge granted you, if certain allegations are true? Perhaps it was because none opposed. Why they did not is for you to answer. At first Judge Cadwalader was not so strict as he is now. He now requires a balance sheet of every bankrupt's business career. How would that stand in your case? We have nothing previous to the organization of the coal company to guide us. In your examination you say you were then worth $15,000 to $20,000. Your schedule shows that you owed secured debts to the amount of $18,228·48; unsecured debts, $45,385·15, and that 1733 shares of stock, at $10 per share, $17,330, are unaccounted for. On the other side you say your losses were occasioned by your connection with the Coal Company. In that company you say you placed one-third of $20,000, $6666·66, borrowed money, and endorsed its notes to the amount of $36,000. A balance sheet made up from your schedules and your examination would therefore stand thus:—

James Lynd,	Dr.
Amount of property above debts	$15,000·00
Unsecured debts	45,385·15
Stock sold, 1733 shares at $10	17,330·00
	$77,715·15
One-third of $20,000	$6,666·66
Notes endorsed	36,000·00
	$42,666·66
Deficit	$35,048·49

With such a large amount of property unaccounted for, it is strange that you obtained a discharge. You may be able to explain this deficit, but you did not in bankruptcy.

Was it frank in you when you said the judgment on your official bond had been satisfied, and when you got Mr. Gray to certify to your statement to conceal the fact that that judgment was satisfied October 5, 1870, two days before the date of your letter and several weeks after the pamphlet was published? [1t] CIVIS.

NEW LIBRARY.
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THE YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
And others interested, are invited to attend the
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SHARPLESS & SON

Will open on Wednesday, Oct. 12,

TWO CASES

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Much under regular prices.

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Have opened a full line of
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
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All the Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
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FINEST LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
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GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
1, 2 and 3 Buttons.
All the Newest Shades, of our own importation.
$1 KID GLOVES in all the new and choice shades.
MARQUISE KID GLOVES, two buttons, welted tops, embroidered backs.
NEWEST SHADES at $1·60. 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in THREE (3) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th October,
FRIDAY, 14th, and SATURDAY, 15th October.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto. Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor. Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone. Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist. The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
THIS MORNING the sale of seats and tickets for either Concert will commence at the Academy; also, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, at 9 A. M.

General Admission	$2·00
Reserved Seats (Balcony and Balcony Boxes)	3·00
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Parquet Circle)	4·00
Proscenium Boxes	$25 and 30·00
Admission Family Circle	1·00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle	1·50

Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts.
BALTIMORE—MONDAY, 17th, and TUESDAY, 18th instant. 10 10 tf

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UNEQUALLED COMEDY COMPANY,
who will appear on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY ETENINGS
in their popular Comediettas of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS AND
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with
LINGARD SKETCHES IN CHARACTER.
CARD.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1870,
will be produced the great
MUSICA